

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

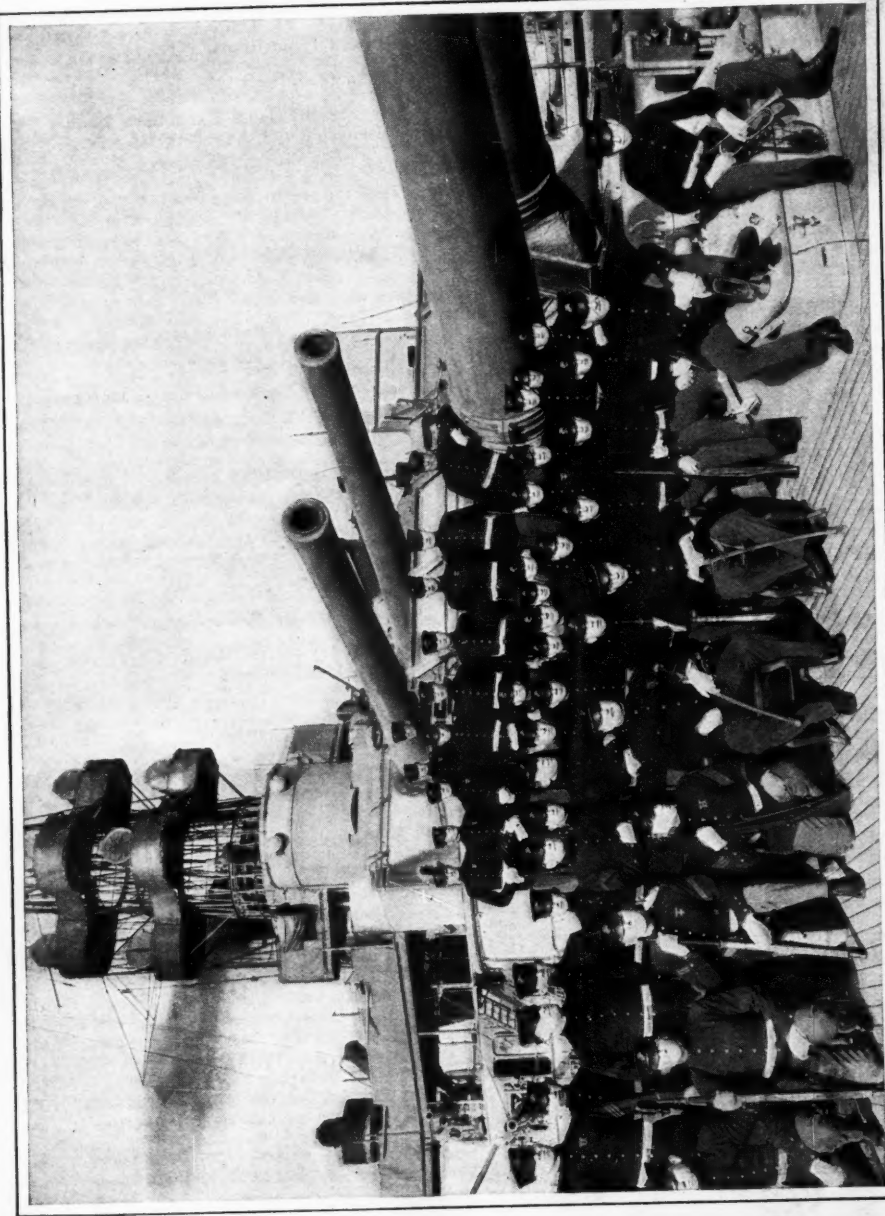
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ALBERT SHAW, Pres. CHAS. D. LANIER, Sec. and Treas.



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MARINES ON BOARD THE "ARKANSAS," THE FLAG SHIP OF REAR-ADMIRAL BADGER, NOW IN MEXICAN WATERS

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XLIX

NEW YORK, MAY, 1914

No. 5

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Theory and
Practice of
Intervention*

There has seemed to prevail in this country a somewhat hazy view of the Mexican situation, due to a failure to distinguish between the theoretical and the practical aspects of intervention. If civil strife were to break out in the little republic of Panama, we should intervene immediately, afford protection to the life and property of every American and foreign citizen, and find a way to bring order out of chaos. The same thing is true of Cuba. The independence of the republic of Cuba is expressly limited by the so-called Platt Amendment to the constitution. After the Spanish War, the United States occupied Cuba until it had reorganized the affairs of the island and arranged for the establishment of a republican form of government. We then withdrew, with the express agreement that we should have a right to intervene for the maintenance of order and the protection of American and foreign interests. It is true that we have had no such written or express understanding as respects the republic of Mexico. Nevertheless, ever since we assumed an attitude of protection nearly fifty years ago, by reason of which European forces were withdrawn from Mexican soil and the Maximilian empire collapsed, there has been an exceptional relationship between Mexico and the United States.

*President
Wilson's Full
Right to Advise*

That relationship was fully appreciated by former President Diaz and by many distinguished Mexican statesmen. It was of such a nature as fully to justify President Wilson a year ago in urging General Huerta and other leading Mexicans to agree upon a provisional president who was not involved in civil strife, and to arrange for a new election, in order that the high post made vacant by

the death of President Madero might be properly filled. As one result of a half century's peculiar intimacy between the United States and Mexico, our people had taken the lead in developing the resources of that country and had invested a thousand millions of dollars in railroads and other Mexican enterprises. Thousands of Americans were living in Mexico in the legitimate management of railways, mines, ranches, and various undertakings. A situation had been created which would have justified us almost as completely in direct interference as if disorder had occurred in Cuba or Panama. Theoretically, the problem offered no great difficulty. We had a right to demand the full protection of American lives and property in Mexico, and in the case of failure on the part of Mexican authorities to afford such protection we had a right to take any steps we thought desirable to see that no undue harm came to American and European residents in their legitimate concerns.

*A Synopsis of
Mr. Wilson's
Policy*

Last month, in these pages, there was presented an editorial review of President Wilson's Mexican policy during the first year of his administration, which was completed on March 4. The assassination of President Madero of Mexico had occurred ten days before President Wilson's inauguration. President Taft had left the situation to be dealt with by his successor. Henry Lane Wilson, our Ambassador at the city of Mexico, had not only believed that we should at once recognize Huerta as Provisional President, but seems admittedly to have been the most energetic of all the supporters and sponsors of the Huerta régime. The early recognition of Huerta by the European powers was said to have come about more through the impres-

sion of American support created by Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson than through any other consideration. There has been a determined sentiment on the part of certain interests and their newspaper organs in this country to the effect that President Wilson had been wrong from the beginning in not recognizing Huerta. The kind of recognition that these interests have favored would have been active, rather than passive,—a friendliness and moral support that would have helped Huerta to secure money, that would have kept the revolutionists from obtaining war supplies, and so on. President Madero, though not masterful enough for the emergency, was a man of honor and character who had a true vision of the reforms necessary for the further progress of his country. The reactionaries, whose plots overthrew him and procured his assassination, were not destined to pacify and govern Mexico on any basis of permanence.

*Historical
Forces at
Work*

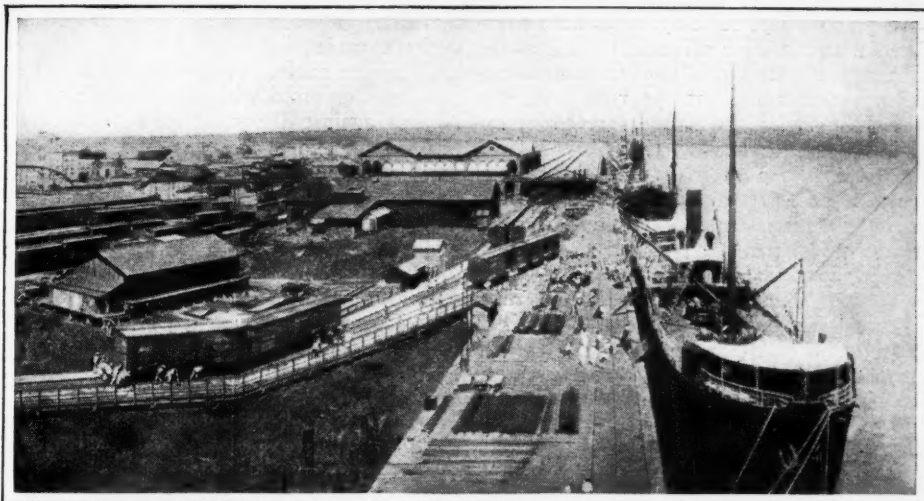
To have recognized Huerta and given him moral support, would have been to deny all the proper tendencies of the age in which we live. The civil war must have come in any case, for the people of Mexico would not have submitted to a government of tyranny established through treachery and assassination. To balance the personal character of the bandit Villa against that of the soldier Huerta, was not to arrive at any conclusions worth the attention of the student of politics and history. Villa came to the forefront because he happened to be a fighting man who had identified himself with an irrepressible revolution. This revolution means the break-up of an old régime. Whatever the results may be as regards the issues of war, there can be no return to the kind of government in Mexico that formerly maintained order and that Huerta would have tried to perpetuate. As a result of this conflict there must be the clear beginning of a system that will develop the peon into a citizen. Mexico needs reconstruction. Those American military and civilian experts who have accomplished splendid police, sanitary, educational, and other reforms in Porto Rico, Cuba, Panama, and the Philippines, could render assistance of almost inconceivable value to our Mexican neighbors if they should be set at work to direct the reconstitution of Mexican life and government. Perhaps a peaceable way may some day be opened for the performance of this desirable service. But the time has not yet arrived, though intervention may hasten it.

*Practical
Reasons for
Keeping Out*

So much for the theory of the situation. The practical side was wholly different. The restoration of order in Cuba or Panama, in the case of civil strife and harm to foreign interests, could be accomplished promptly and effectively by measures that in effect would mean peace-making rather than war-making. The thing could be brought about, with little or no loss of life, by the mere movement of a portion of our naval force, and with no resort to exceptional military effort. But interference in Mexico for the sake of protecting Americans and other foreigners in their rights has been declared by the best authorities to be a task of great magnitude, expense, and risk, full of uncertainty and likely to involve all the sacrifices of a great war. The circumstances had not seemed to call for such sacrifices on the part of the government and people of the United States. It had appeared wiser,—in the view of President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and the great majority of men of all parties in both houses of Congress,—to advise American citizens to withdraw from Mexico during the continuance of civil strife.

*A
Creditable
Record*

It might have been better six months ago to have proceeded summarily, to have occupied Mexican ports, and to have tried to find means (short of complete invasion, involving warfare) for enforcing American rights in Mexico. But, while things may seem otherwise in the perspectives of history, it would now appear that President Wilson's forbearance and his policy of watchful waiting have been in accord with the spirit of enlightened statesmanship, and have formed a creditable part of our record of international dealings. The movement of our fleet last month showed that President Wilson thought the time had come for a more emphatic expression of our views; but it did not mean a confession of new views, or an admission that the policy of the previous thirteen months had been a mistake. President Wilson surely had no idea of allowing us to become embroiled in a great and cruel war; but doubtless he meant henceforth to use every means short of warfare to protect American interests and to mitigate the evils of the general situation. If nothing had been involved but questions of theory, we ought to have interfered long ago. But in the practical weighing of gains and losses, it had been felt that military interference in the full sense would have been the greater evil. Such was the state of things until the "Tam-pico incident" led to critical developments.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

A SCENE IN THE HARBOR OF TAMPICO, MEXICO

The Navy and the Mexican Crisis

The order to assemble a great naval force at Tampico, on the Mexican coast, was issued by Secretary Daniels, on the President's instruction, on Tuesday, April 14. The country accepted, with little doubt or question, the view that public interests required a demonstration of force that could best be made by the navy. While no public statement of the nature or extent of the emergency was offered when this order was given, it was well understood that the Mexican situation had been growing more critical, and that some measure or degree of outside intervention might become necessary at almost any time. So great a concentration of naval force would not have been requisite if nothing more had been involved than the immediate incident created by Admiral Mayo's demand that Huerta's military authorities at Tampico should fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the American flag.

The "Tampico Incident"

A few days earlier, several American bluejackets had been arrested in Tampico and detained by the Federal soldiers who were in control of the place, and against whom the Constitutional troops were at that time fighting. The American sailors had been sent in a gasoline tender or launch to do an errand from one of our vessels at Tampico to another. It is stated that they made a landing with their small craft because of a shortage in their supply of gasoline. They were promptly released after explanations. Upon demand of Admiral Mayo, who was in

charge of several of our naval vessels anchored at that time off Tampico, apologies and explanations were forthcoming from the Mexican commander. The matter was further referred to General Huerta, at the capital, who disavowed the act of his subordinates, made apology, and stated that the officer responsible for the arrest should be duly subjected to discipline. This might seem fitly to have closed the incident, since no harm had been done to our marines through their brief detention. An incident of this kind, however, is usually concluded by the firing of a salute, indicative of respect for the sovereignty of a country which, through its uniformed forces, has been treated with indignity. And Admiral Mayo had demanded such a salute.

The Demanded Salute

For some reason, General Huerta and his governmental and military chiefs decided to refuse to salute the flag of the United States, except under conditions not deemed appropriate by our authorities. For example, a full salute as closing a grave diplomatic incident requires the firing of twenty-one guns. The Mexicans, however, were proposing to minimize the affair by a salute of five guns. All of which, in view of a vast country swept by the almost incredible horrors of savage warfare, seemed very much like trifling over points of etiquette in the presence of death and destruction. It had been our fixed policy at Washington not to recognize the presidency of Huerta. Under those circumstances, it might have been better not to

have granted days of delay, or to have negotiated with him over a formality such as the exchange of salutes. The substantial requirement was the prompt release of our men. Apologies and salutes are to be exchanged with rulers whom we recognize, and with whom we have been carrying on business under normal conditions. Hundreds of Americans had suffered from ill-treatment, and many had lost their lives in the Mexican situation; and for all these things full account must be rendered in due time. The relations between the administration at Washington and that carried on by Huerta in the City of Mexico had been those of the most undisguised mutual disapproval and antagonism.

Form
Versus
Reality

For Huerta to salute the American flag must be a mockery and indeed almost an indignity, in view of his hatred of a government that has been deliberately endeavoring, in every possible way short of warfare, to break his usurped power and force his abdication. Our authorities at Washington had declared that under no circumstances would they recognize Huerta; and yet to accept apologies from him and to request and receive from him the courtesy of a salute to our flag would seem to imply that we were ready in turn to show correct international manners and deal with his government upon the plane of ordinary diplomatic usage. In short, punctilios of etiquette could not have any real value between the Wilson administration and the Huerta dictatorship. And it was not

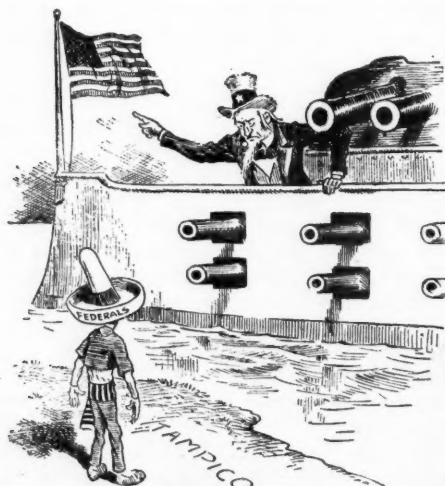
therefore, worth while for Admiral Mayo to have made the demand. The demand having been made, however, it might better have been enforced without a particle of delay, as against the military authorities in actual command at Tampico. It was not a question for Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy to take up with General Huerta. Salutes and all that sort of thing imply what is called the *amende honorable*,—which means nothing unless it implies a clearing away of disagreement and ill-will, the closing of an issue or an incident, and the pleasant return to ordinary amenities of intercourse between friendly governments.

Admiral Mayo's
Part in the
Affair

Admiral Mayo, in demanding a salute on April 9, had required of the local commander at Tampico that there should be compliance within twenty-four hours. It is stated that Secretary Bryan (as a result of communications from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, our Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City) consented to have the matter made one of discussion; and the public in this country was informed that (in view of Huerta's expressions of regret and his promise to see that those responsible for the mistake at Tampico should be properly dealt with) Mr. Bryan was ready to waive the demand for a salute. We had evidently created an unfortunate situation by our delay, and by transferring the matter from our naval officer, Admiral Mayo, to our diplomatic authorities. Mayo could readily have enforced his order, and his twenty-four-hour time limit, having once been set by him, might have been sustained at Washington without question, or else the demand for a salute might have been completely waived in view of the release of the men and the apologies made by General Gustavo Maas (military governor of Vera Cruz), and General Zaragoza (commander of the garrison). This famous Tampico arrest of a paymaster and group of American seamen occurred on Thursday afternoon, April 9. Rear-Admiral Mayo, while receiving the immediate release of the men, prescribed a salute as explained.

The Mexican
Side of the
Case

General Zaragoza, according to reports, at once reprimanded Colonel Hinojosa, and also put him under arrest. Most of the dispatches of the 10th state that Colonel Hinojosa himself had immediately released the Americans as soon as he discovered the mistake he had made. It should be remembered that our men, upon their part, had blundered in



UNCLE SAM: "LIFT YER LID!"
From the Record (Philadelphia)

landing upon a military reserve and within the sphere of military operations, at a moment when the Federal troops were engaged in resisting the serious attack upon Tampico of the revolutionists. The Mexican Colonel's mistake under those circumstances is not so very hard to understand. It is highly important to be fair-minded. Certainly no one can say that any deliberate affront had been planned by the Mexicans at Tampico against the dignity and honor of the United States. On the contrary, they were wholly absorbed in trying to repel the assaults of the Carranzistas. Our papers of the preceding day were full of accounts of the attacks of the rebels upon the eastern portion of the town. The whole vicinity was black with the dense smoke caused by the burning of oil in the huge petroleum tanks surrounding the great refineries. More than 150 of these tanks had just then been reported as split open by shells from Mexican gunboats. The flames from burning oil tanks and the enveloping clouds of black smoke must have created a lurid situation that intensified the excitement due to the clash of the opposing military forces. It was not a very suitable time for American bluejackets to be going ashore; and their appearing inside of the line of operations was a thing that would seem to have called, upon our part, for the investigation of a paymaster who was cru-

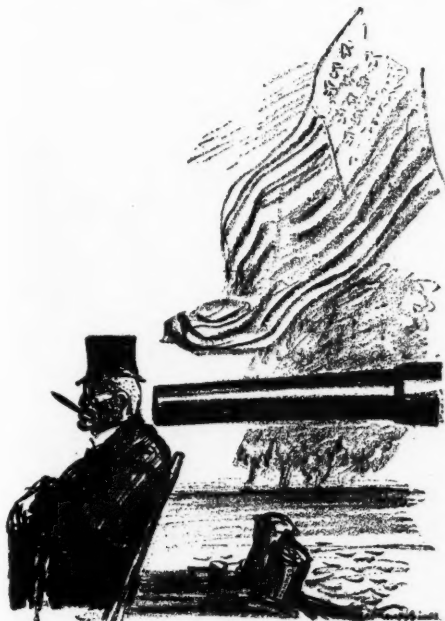


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OIL TANKS ON FIRE AT TAMPICO, MEXICO

(During the attack upon Tampico by the Mexican revolutionists on April 8 and 9, many huge oil tanks were set on fire by the shells from both sides. The oil burned for days, and enveloped the city and surrounding region in dense smoke)

ing in the harbor without a proper supply of gasoline in the reservoir of his boat.



"WATCHFUL WAITING"
(From the New York Tribune of April 15)

Huerta's Statement at the Time

In short, the Mexican situation was so serious from all standpoints in that country, and so dreadful from the standpoint of American and European interests of person and property, that this Tampico incident seemed a rather sorry anti-climax, rather than the culmination of grievances too great to be borne. President Huerta had issued the following statement at once, on April 10, as telegraphed on that date to the American papers:

In view of the fact that the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States learns that the whaleboat aboard which were the American sailors was flying the American flag, an investigation will be made to establish the full responsibility of Colonel Hinojosa.

In accordance with the line of conduct which the Government of Mexico has always followed in fulfilment of its international duties to all nations, it deplores what has occurred. This incident was due to the mistake of a subordinate official and General Zaragoza proceeded at once to point out that what happened was unintentional and punished Colonel Hinojosa within his discretionary faculties.

If an investigation reveals greater responsibility the proper penalty will be imposed by the legally competent authority.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

GEN. GUSTAVO MAAS

(Who, as Military Governor of the Vera Cruz district, is the superior of Gen. Zaragoza, in command of the Mexican Federal troops at Tampico)

Thus everything had been done, excepting that the Mexican authorities had not considered that an unpremeditated action of this kind, which had been promptly disavowed and apologized for, ought to be further treated as if something deliberate and intentional had happened. And so it seems to us that Admiral Mayo should either have been upheld in rigidly and promptly enforcing his demand for a salute, or else that we should have accepted apologies and explanations and treated the incident as closed.

*Cumulative
Outrages*

So much for the genesis of what will, in our diplomatic history, be known as the "Tampico incident." If this had happened under different conditions, and in pure isolation, it could hardly have been regarded as important from the American standpoint. But many other things had happened; and the order that moved our fleet was inspired by the situation as a whole, and not by Huerta's refusal to instruct the Tampico general to fire the demanded salute. The oil interests centering at Tampico, and belonging to English and American capitalists, represent large investments. The English Government holds that no military situation justified the shell-

ing of the refineries and the bursting of the contiguous tanks and reservoirs of oil. The protest of our State Department, made through Mr. O'Shaughnessy, had been treated with contempt, and with the imputation that our own Government's encouragement of the rebels was responsible for losses to property which two Mexican gunboats were at that very time destroying by persistent bombardment from the harbor. The American newspapers received from the State Department on Wednesday, the 15th, a statement that was intended to show that the Tampico incident was only one of a number of happenings that had "made the impression that the Government of the United States was singled out for manifestations of ill-will and contempt." Two or three of these incidents are mentioned in this official statement, in each of the cases nominal reparation or apology having been made. Nothing in this memorandum of our State Department even faintly suggested anything that could be regarded by rational men as justifying warlike proceedings upon our part. Neither singly nor cumulatively did the instances as cited present a case for armed intervention. But they illustrated a general condition that required attention and vigorous protest, and that might sooner or later make intervention almost inevitable.



ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER
UNCLE SAM: "And I have to do that too!"
From the Herald (New York)

*Huerta's
Haggling and
Refusal*

While one vessel after another was completing its hurried preparation and steaming at full speed towards Tampico, General Huerta was haggling with our State Department, through Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, over the exact details of a proposed exchange of salutes. Having hesitated at the beginning, when he might easily enough have received Admiral Mayo's full return salute in exchange for the demanded courtesy, his position was growing more difficult each day, because a yielding would have undermined his standing in Mexico and strengthened the revolutionists. At length, on Saturday, the 18th, President Wilson declined further parley and fixed 6 o'clock p.m. of the following day as the limit of time for Huerta's acquiescence. As was expected, Huerta refused to comply, and President Wilson, on Monday, took the steps that logically followed.

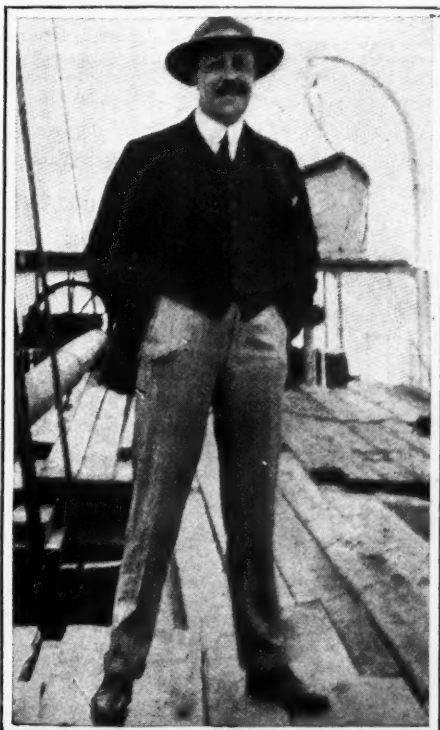
*President
Wilson's
Message*

He spent Monday forenoon in close conference with his cabinet, and appeared at 3 o'clock before a joint session of the houses of Congress, where he delivered in person a ten-minute message. In the first part of it he recounted



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VICTORIANO HUERTA, WITH HIS SECRETARY OF WAR, GENERAL BLANQUET.



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MR. NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY

the facts in the Tampico incident, with more accuracy as to the facts and their diplomatic bearings than the press accounts had shown. He recounted one or two other incidents which led to his belief that the Huerta Government was purposely slighting the United States in retaliation for our refusal of recognition. Since the President's position is a matter not only of present but of permanent importance in the historical sense, it seems desirable that we should quote from it at length. Apart from its explanation of the Tampico incident, it reads as follows:

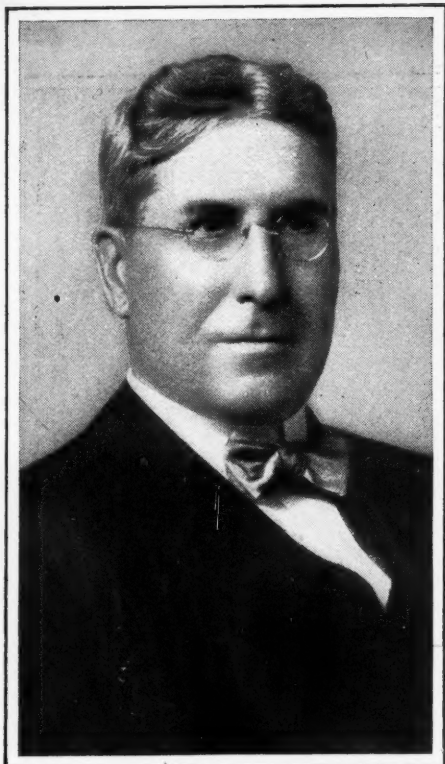
The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict.

It was necessary that the apologies of General Huerta and his representatives should go much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and such as to impress upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise.

I therefore felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

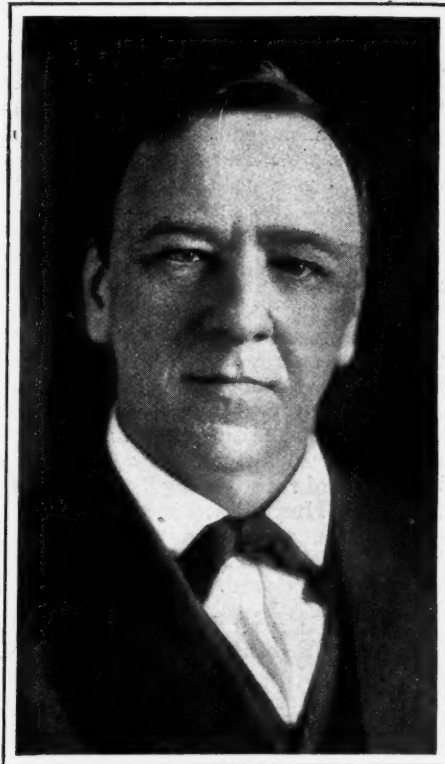
Such a salute General Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now purpose to pursue.

This government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people



Photograph by Edmonston, Washington, D. C.

MR. GARRISON, SECRETARY OF WAR

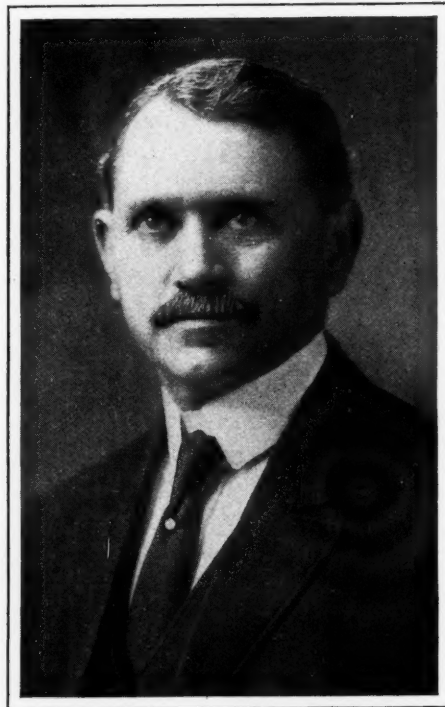


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MR. DANIELS, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

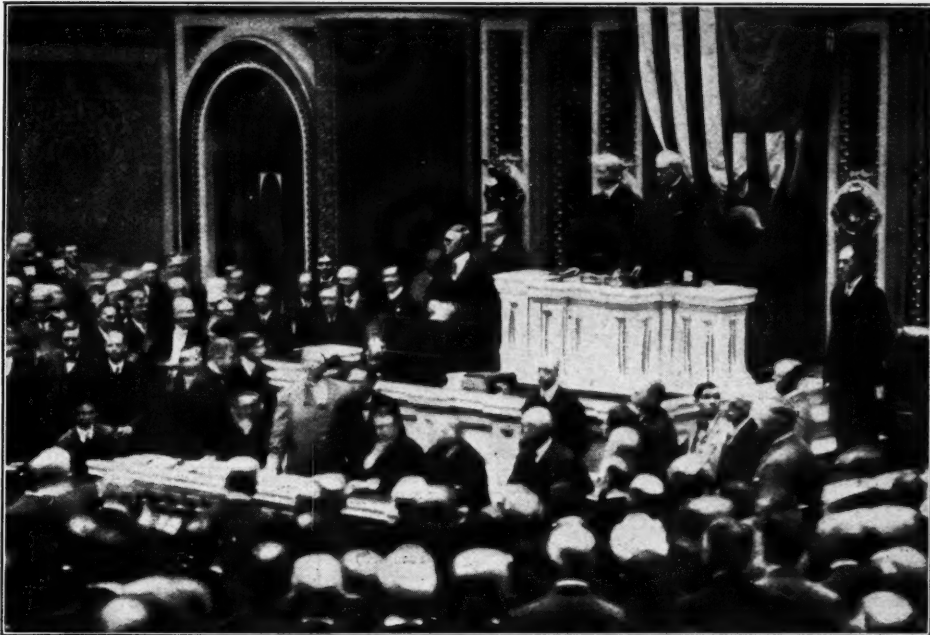


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CHAIRMAN SHIVELY, OF SENATE COMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN RELATIONS



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CHAIRMAN FLOOD, OF HOUSE COMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS



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PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS TO CONGRESS ASKING AUTHORITY TO USE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCE AGAINST HUERTA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20

of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution, it has no government. General Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control.

If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this government, we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government.

But I earnestly hope that war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them.

We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent. The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, and we sincerely desire to respect their rights. The present situation need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly, and wisely.

No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our government without recourse to the congress, and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as President, but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequence except in close conference

and cooperation with both the Senate and the House.

I therefore come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, even amidst the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

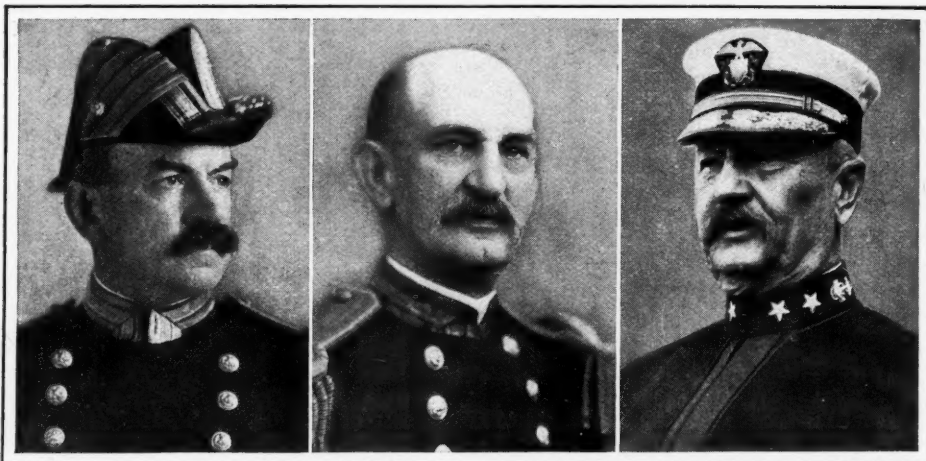
There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind.

Congress
Supports
President

Meanwhile, leaders of both parties in Congress had been consulted, and the following resolution had been prepared, which it was understood would be adopted with promptness and practical unanimity:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in congress assembled, that the President of the United States is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce demands made upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amends to the Government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this government by General Huerta and his representatives.

The House, after a sharp debate, adopted this resolution by a vote of 337 to 37. The Senate preferred a broader form of state-



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THE THREE ADMIRALS IN CHARGE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET

REAR-ADMIRAL F. F. FLETCHER REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY T. MAYO REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES J. BADGER
 (In command of the American battle- (Who demanded a salute to the (Commander of the Atlantic fleet,
 ships at Vera Cruz) American flag at Tampico) who sailed on "Arkansas")

ment, took another day to debate the matter, and reached agreement upon an amended resolution, which the House promptly accepted on Wednesday morning, the 22d. Senator Lodge had led in urging the need of basing intervention upon the protection of American and foreign rights, as well as upon Huerta's affronts.

also. The one great hope has been that President Wilson's movement of the fleet, and his consequent policies of action, following his patient year of "watchful waiting," would help to bring a comparatively speedy end to civil strife, and would hasten the beginnings of some enduring kind of government in Mexico.

A Pacific Rather Than Warlike Tone
 The President's message was well received, and was regarded as generous and reassuring in its tone. Its expressions of friendship for the Mexican people were in accord with the feeling of the people of the United States. The civil strife in Mexico has been carried on with terrific harshness on both sides, and the shooting of prisoners taken in battle has been common. The Mexican people themselves are the chief sufferers, although foreigners have had an exceedingly hard time

Seizure of Vera Cruz
 It was expected that the principal Mexican ports would be blockaded in the first instance, under the direction of Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic squadron, and of Admiral Howard, commanding our vessels on the Pacific coast. It was assumed that our navy, with almost 20,000 bluejackets and marines involved in the concentration on the Mexican coasts, would also effect an occupation of Tampico and Vera Cruz, and might seize and maintain at least a part of



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THE HARBOR OF VERA CRUZ, SCENE OF ACTION APRIL 21

the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Action was, however, precipitated at Vera Cruz on the 21st, some hours before Congress had finally agreed upon the form of its resolution authorizing the President to use war power in Mexico. A German ship was arriving with munitions of war for Huerta. Admiral Fletcher was ordered to permit the unloading, but on instructions seized the custom house. The chief purpose of a blockade was to keep Huerta from obtaining military supplies; but the blockade could not be declared until Congress had finally adopted its resolution, on the 22d.

*First Blood-
shed, and
War Begun*

While the Senate was debating, in the evening of Tuesday, the 21st, the grave news was received that the occupation of the Vera Cruz custom-house, and adjacent parts of the town, had met with desultory resistance, resulting in the death of four of our men and the wounding of a score, and in a much larger loss of life on the part of the Mexicans. Compelled by our naval guns, General Maas soon withdrew the garrison and left the town in undisputed American control. Mr. O'Shaughnessy received his passports, and the situation amounted practically to a state of war between the United States and Mexico. Everything said and done by President Wilson had been intended to avoid conflict with the revolutionists in the north.

*Alertness of
Our Army*

The army, of course, was not negligent, but alert and ready for any possible orders. Secretary Garrison had kept in the closest touch with the situation, and had decided to send Gen. Leonard Wood to assume active command on the Texas frontier. It will be remembered



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MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD AND HIS AIDE

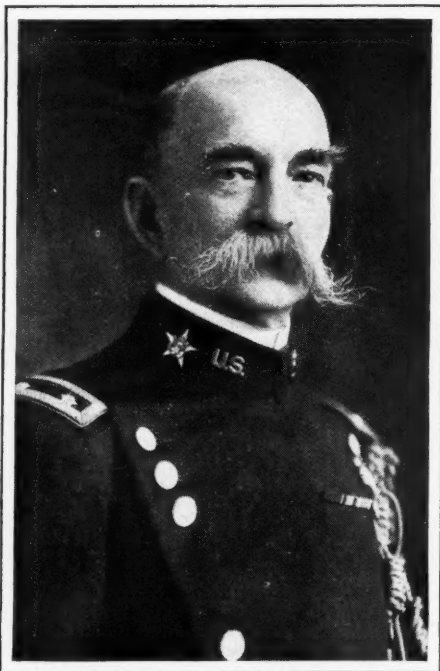
(On April 20, the day before General Wood's term as Chief of Staff of the Army expired, it was announced that he would command the American forces in Texas, and would lead the army of invasion, if such an expedition should be necessary. This decision was especially fitting, as it was under General Wood's supervision, while Chief of Staff, that the army strategists prepared the plans of campaign in Mexico)

that General Wood was just ending his term as Chief of the General Staff at Washington, and had been assigned to the post at Governor's Island, in New York Harbor. It becomes important, in view of pending military activities, to note the appointment of General Wotherspoon as the new Chief of Staff at Washington. He had been serving as General Wood's Assistant Chief of Staff, and thus the army, as well as the navy, now



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

UNITED STATES CAVALRY POLICING THE MEXICAN BORDER



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MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM W. WOTHERSPOON

has the benefit of continuity in its professional plans and direction. It should be further noted that Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who

has been on duty in Texas, comes to Washington as Assistant Chief of Staff.

*The Tolls
Question in
Congress*

Attention was somewhat diverted from the sharp controversy over the Panama Canal tolls question by the movement of the fleet and the various aspects of the Mexican situation. The bill providing for the repeal of the toll-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act of 1912—which had provided for the free use of the canal by American vessels engaged in our exclusive coastwise trade—reached the Senate on the first day of April, having been passed by the House of Representatives on the previous day. Action in the House had been by a vote of 247 to 162. Fifty-two Democrats had voted against the President's position, the majority being made up of 220 Democrats, 23 Republicans, 3 Progressives and 1 Independent. The minority was composed of 93 Republicans, 52 Democrats, and 17 Progressives. There had been a contest over the adoption of a rule limiting debate to twenty hours; but the rule was accepted by a vote of 200 to 172, in spite of the opposition of Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood. Messrs. Clark and Underwood spoke and voted against the President's position, but they were not sustained by the delegations from their own States. It was inevitable that the denial of opportunity for



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT
Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army

real debate and full consideration in the House should have led to long and thorough discussion in the Senate. As against a day or two of sharp discussion in the House, with the leaders of all parties arrayed against the bill, there was the prospect of a month's discussion in the Senate. To begin with, the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, under the chairmanship of Mr. O'Gorman of New York, agreed to allow at least fifteen days for hearings before reporting the measure. A great number of statements were made before this committee, mostly by men of prominence, whose sincere expressions were notable chiefly for what they disclosed of misinformation upon the subject in hand.

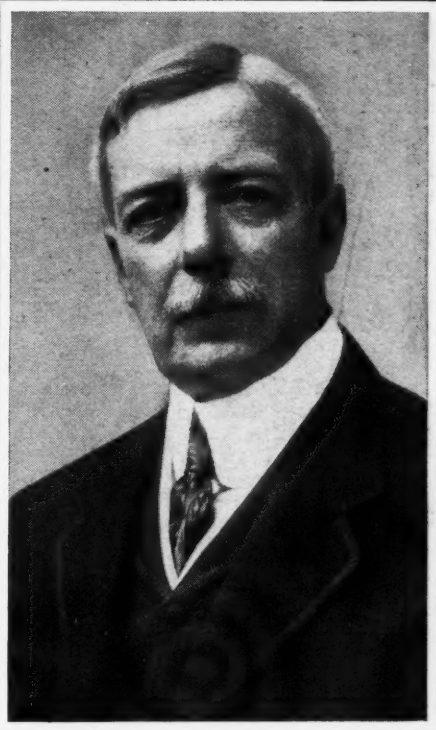
*The Two
Reasons for
Repeal*

The longer the discussion goes on, the more evident it becomes that it is unfortunate to attempt to deal with two different aspects of the question in the same breath. Thus President Wilson, in his message, had put the stress upon the fact that he had come around to the English view of the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; but he proceeded further to declare that he thought our coastwise ships ought anyhow to pay tolls as a matter of economic policy. If (1) we are not the owners of the canal in the sense of having the right to use it for free passage of ships; if (2) a foreign government has the clear right to say that we must not so use the canal, and if (3) that government has chosen to exercise its right of veto (this being the position that the Democratic party has now assumed), then it becomes wholly academic and irrelevant to take up the merits of free tolls as a disputed economic question. It is very much as if Canada had absolutely refused to consider a reciprocity tariff arrangement with us, and we should then proceed to discuss the question whether Canadian reciprocity would or would not be for us an advantageous economic policy. Frankly, it is our opinion that the diplomatic situation created by Secretary Knox's correspondence with Sir Edward Grey might better have been sustained, rather than abruptly reversed.

*A Railroad
Question and
Little Else*

The opposition to free tolls has been highly practical, and has not come about by reason of the interpretation of a treaty. No well-informed person supposes for a moment that the question would have been raised by England excepting as pressed upon the British Foreign Office by the Canadian railroads. It must

May—be said for the clear enlightenment

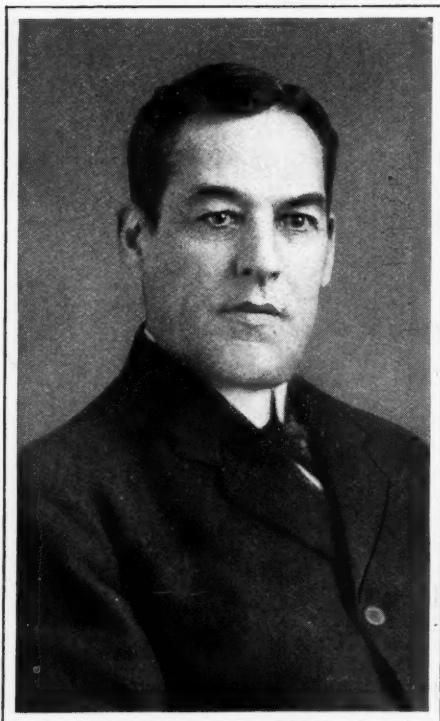


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HON. ROBERT LANSING, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

(The new Counselor of the State Department, succeeding Prof. John Bassett Moore, who was actively engaged last month in advising the President and his Cabinet regarding legal points in the Mexican situation)

of the country that a great part of the sentiment that has been worked up in favor of the repeal of free tolls—as expressed in the New York newspapers and other organs—has been due to the influence exerted by those wielding the power of hundreds of millions of dollars invested in American railroads. Transcontinental railroad lines had lobbied to the last against an Isthmian canal. The railroad interests have to pay their share of the taxes which meet the interest upon several hundred million dollars of Panama Canal bonds. Free tolls subject the railroads, from their own standpoint, to unfair competition. Furthermore, the Panama Canal Act has a clause which will not allow the railroad companies to carry a part of their traffic, with their own steamships, through the canal. They must help pay for a canal which they are not allowed to use; while their water-carrying competitors—taking freight from Atlantic and Gulf ports to Pacific Coast points and the reverse—may have free passage through the canal. We have, therefore, vast Ameri-



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SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN

(Who is leading the fight in the Senate for the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls)

can and Canadian railroad interests opposing the policy of free tolls, and trying to block that policy by discovering in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty something which shall forever prevent the American Government from the full exercise of discretion in the use of the canal for domestic purposes.

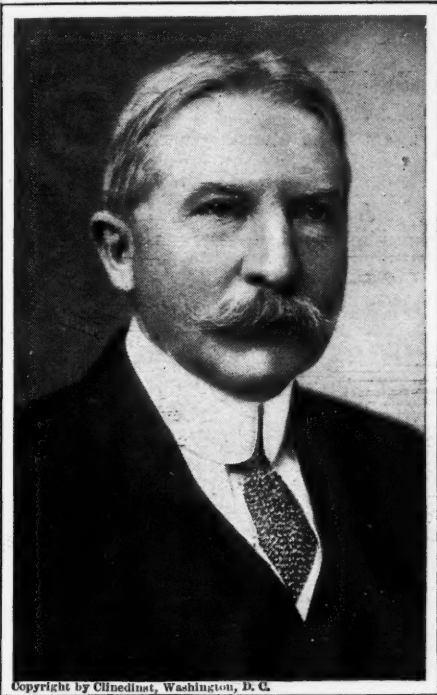
*We Favor
Repeal, on Business
Grounds*

From the economic standpoint, we are inclined to agree with the railroads and to hold the view that for the present, and for some time to come, all shipping (except the Government's own naval and other vessels) ought to pay tolls in going through the canal. As for the interpretation of the treaty, we regard the English view as narrow, strained, and not entitled to any other consideration than that given by Secretary Knox in his correspondence—which, in our opinion, ought to have ended the matter. We are very glad to print in this issue an article from Senator Owen, who is leading the Senate fight on behalf of the President's position. Senator Owen prepared this statement at the request of the editor, and we recognize fully its sincerity, as

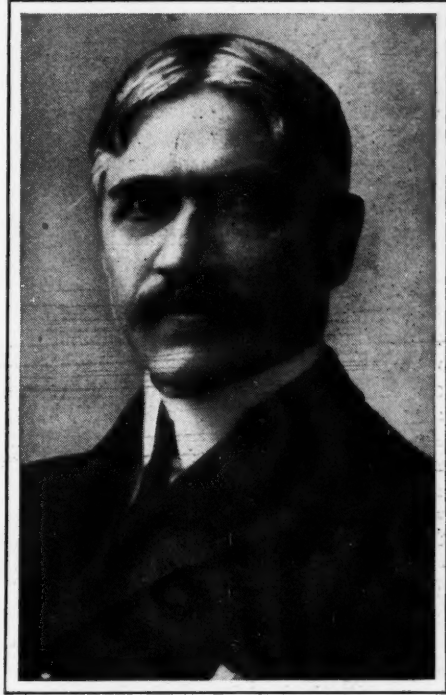
also we recognize the patriotism of President Wilson, although we wish that they would emphasize the economic argument. We do not believe that the difference of opinion is as great as has hitherto appeared. Senator Owen doubtless believes in American sovereignty at Panama. It is our hope that the Senate will agree to repeal the tolls clause, but solely upon economic grounds. Colonel Goethals, and other practical authorities, desire the repeal simply because they think the canal ought to earn money from all commercial traffic passing through it, and with them we fully agree. It is for Congress, however, to decide upon the country's economic policies; and its own members, as a rule, are much better informed than the outside men who have been brought in to testify as experts. In repealing the act—if the Senate should so decide—there ought to be a distinct affirmation that this action does not involve the interpretation of a treaty, and that it is not intended to create a situation that will impair the right of a future Congress to deal as fully with the question of free tolls as the Sixty-second, which passed the bill in 1912, and the Sixty-third, which is repealing it in 1914.

*The Treaty
with
Colombia*

While the Mexican situation and the Panama Canal tolls controversy were occupying the attention of Congress and the country, there came the news that our Government had negotiated a treaty with the republic of Colombia, under the terms of which we are to pay that country the sum of \$25,000,000 as a balm for the wounded feelings that have survived since Panama seceded, under our encouragement, and that cannot be soothed or healed except by cool cash. It is a case of what someone has wittily called "canalimony"; or, more strictly, we are to confess guilt upon the charge of having alienated Panama from Colombia, and are to pay \$25,000,000 for a quit-claim and a promise to make no further ado. It was at first reported that the new treaty did not contain expressions of apology or regret; but it seems that this was premature, for the language as now quoted expresses our "sincere regret" in the preamble. It is said, however, that the Colombian Congress may decide that even \$25,000,000 is not enough. It was ten years ago last fall that Panama seceded and formed a new republic. The circumstances were fully set forth in this magazine at the time, and we have frequently expressed the view that Panama had full justification, and t



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WINTHROP M. DANIELS, OF NEW JERSEY

HENRY CLAY HALL, OF COLORADO
THE TWO NEW MEMBERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AT WASHINGTON

own course of action was in no sense reprehensible. The whole trouble grew out of the fact that Colombia, for a number of years, had been without a representative and constitutional government. We have no ill will against Colombia in this country, and sincerely desire her friendship. We have conferred a priceless boon upon her by building the canal in her vicinity, instead of adopting the Nicaragua route. We ought not to put into a treaty with Colombia any expression that would reflect upon the good faith and honest dealing of President Roosevelt's administration. Otherwise it is desirable to do anything in reason to assure Colombia of our good will.

Two New
Interstate
Commerce
Commissioners

The final decision on the freight-rate question will be made by a full board of Interstate Commerce Commissioners, two vacancies having been filled last month by the appointment and confirmation of Professor Winthrop M. Daniels, of Princeton, to fill the unexpired term of the late John H. Marble, and Mr. Henry Clay Hall, of Colorado. Professor Daniels, coming fresh from the New Jersey Public Utilities Board, has had specific train-

ing for his new duties. Mr. Hall has practised law with distinction in France and in the State of Colorado, and is well versed in railroad and corporation business. He is also identified with public affairs, and has served as mayor of Colorado Springs. His appointment was confirmed without any delay. A considerable measure of opposition to Professor Daniels' appointment developed in the Senate, due in no respect to his qualifications, which are admittedly high and well known, but to the dissatisfaction of certain Senators of more radical tendencies with Professor Daniels' supposed conservatism. The specific ground of complaint was that in the case involving the valuation of the Passaic Gas Company for the purpose of fixing a fair price for its product, Professor Daniels added to the purely physical worth of the corporation property a certain percentage to cover such intangible values as good will and the asset of being a going concern. President Wilson refused to accept Professor Daniels' withdrawal, however, and the Senate finally acceded to the wishes of the Administration and confirmed him. The decisions of the Commission have become of great importance to the business of the country.

*The
Spring
Elections*

Among the cities which hold their elections in March and April in order to separate local issues from those of State and nation, there is increasingly evident a tendency to go a step further and ignore party lines—either with or without the use of the non-partisan ballot. Of the three large cities which elected mayors during the past few weeks, for example, two used ballots without party names or emblems, and in the third a non-partisan ticket gained second place in a contest against four regular parties. In Milwaukee, under its new law, the primary had eliminated all but Mayor Gerhard A. Bading (anti-Socialist) and former Mayor Emil Seidl (Socialist); and in the election on April 7, Mayor Bading was victorious by a large majority. In Seattle, the support of the reform element had been divided among five candidates, resulting in the elimination of all of them in the primary. The election, on March 3, was won by Hiram C. Gill, the defeated candidate being J. D. Trenholme. Mr. Gill gained notoriety, three years ago, through his "recall" by the voters who, a year earlier, had elected him as Mayor of their city. The police and saloon issues have overshadowed all others in Seattle during recent years; and Mr. Gill's return to the mayoralty is due to his promise to govern the city according to the dictates of his conscience (his own home life being concededly of the best), rather than as formerly, under coercion of the "interests," to which he had owed his election. In Kansas City, Mayor Henry L. Jost (Democrat) was reelected, by a large majority, on April 7. A non-partisan movement, pledged to create a commission form of government, gained a great moral victory by placing its candidate—who had been opposed by all parties—in second place.

*Recent
Congressional
Elections*

On April 7, also, elections were held to fill seats in the House of Representatives made vacant by the death of Robert G. Bremner, of New Jersey, and by the resignation of James M. Curley, who had recently been elected Mayor of Boston. In both cases the campaign had developed along national lines, but the results seem to be without national significance. The Boston district has always been safely Democratic; and the success of James A. Gallivan, the candidate of that party, was never in doubt. The New Jersey district, on the other hand, is normally Republican; and only the personal popularity of the recent incumbent, Mr. Bremner, had placed it in the Demo-

cratic fold. While President Wilson supported Mr. O'Byrne, his party's nominee, he had not originally favored his candidacy. The Republican nominee, Mr. Dow H. Drukker, was returned the winner, as had been expected. His remarkable plurality seems to have been due to the shifting of many Democratic votes to the Socialist candidate, and of many more to Mr. Drukker, as the anti-Socialist candidate most likely to win.

*Selecting
Candidates for
November*

The past few weeks have seen the beginning of the long series of primary elections necessary for the selection of party candidates for offices to be filled by the voters of the various States next November. All but seven of the States are to hold State-wide elections, to choose a Governor, a United States Senator, or both. The first primaries were those of North Dakota and Arkansas, on March 24, followed by Alabama's, on April 6; and so it will continue, until late in September. In North Dakota, Senator Coe I. Crawford was defeated for renomination, in the Republican primary, by Congressman Charles S. Burke. Governor Byrne was renominated. In Arkansas, Senator James P. Clarke has apparently been renominated as the Democratic candidate. Governor Hays had no opposition. The Democratic primary in Alabama attracted unusual attention because of the national prominence of the two candidates for the seat in the Senate left vacant by the death of Joseph F. Johnston. Both candidates were members of the House of Representatives, one being Richmond P. Hobson, of Spanish War fame, and the other Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader and author of the tariff law. Congressman Hobson waged a long and spectacular campaign, in which his state-wide prohibition views played a prominent part. Congressman Underwood, who believes in local option, remained at his post in Washington. The choice of Mr. Underwood, by a majority of more than 20,000 votes, seems to demonstrate that fitness for the particular office in question, and the popularity that follows distinguished achievement, are appreciated by the voters of Alabama. Mr. Underwood will carry to the Senate great prestige, gained through twenty years of increasingly able service in the House of Representatives.

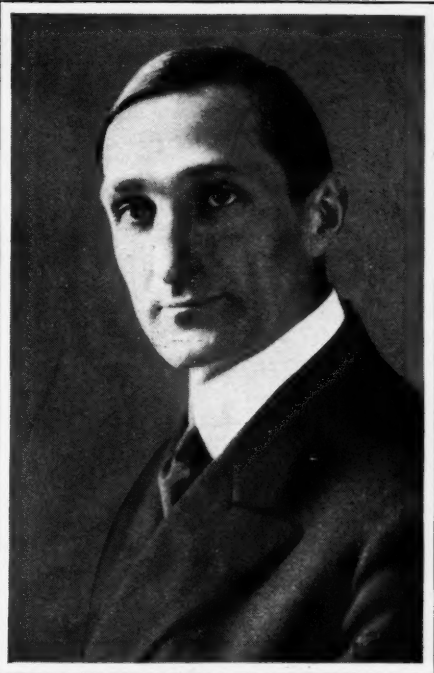
*Twelve
Bank Centers
Named*

There was a vast amount of discussion, last month, of the work of the committee that on April 2 announced the selection of centers for Fed-

eral Reserve Banks, and the boundaries of the banking districts. The new banking law had authorized the division of the country into not less than eight districts and not more than twelve. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency were named in the law as members of the preliminary organizing committee. Mr. John Skelton Williams was installed in the vacant office of the Comptroller too late to take a very active part in the committee's work. Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston spent a number of weeks in visiting the banking centers of the entire country, and reached their conclusions after as thorough study as any men could possibly have made under the prescribed conditions. It may be well to state their conclusions first, and to allude afterwards to the questions involved and the criticisms that have been current.

*The Cities
and
Districts*

Whatever might have been their first impressions, Messrs. McAdoo and Houston were soon convinced that since they could not make a smaller number of districts than eight, they must make as many as the maximum authorized by law; and so they agreed to designate twelve. The banking cities, as announced on April 2, are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. The first district includes the six New England States. The second comprises the single State of New York. The third (with Philadelphia as center) comprises the greater part of Pennsylvania and the States of New Jersey and Delaware. The fourth (Cleveland, Ohio, being the center) includes the State of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, a part of West Virginia, and a part of Kentucky. The fifth (Richmond, Va., as center) includes the District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, with most of West Virginia. The sixth (known as the Atlanta district) includes Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, Southern Mississippi, and most of Tennessee. The Chicago district (seventh) includes Iowa, the greater parts of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, and the southern part of Wisconsin. The St. Louis district (eighth) comprises Arkansas, most of Missouri, the southern parts of Illinois and Indiana, the western parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the northern part of Mississippi. The Minneapolis district (number nine) extends



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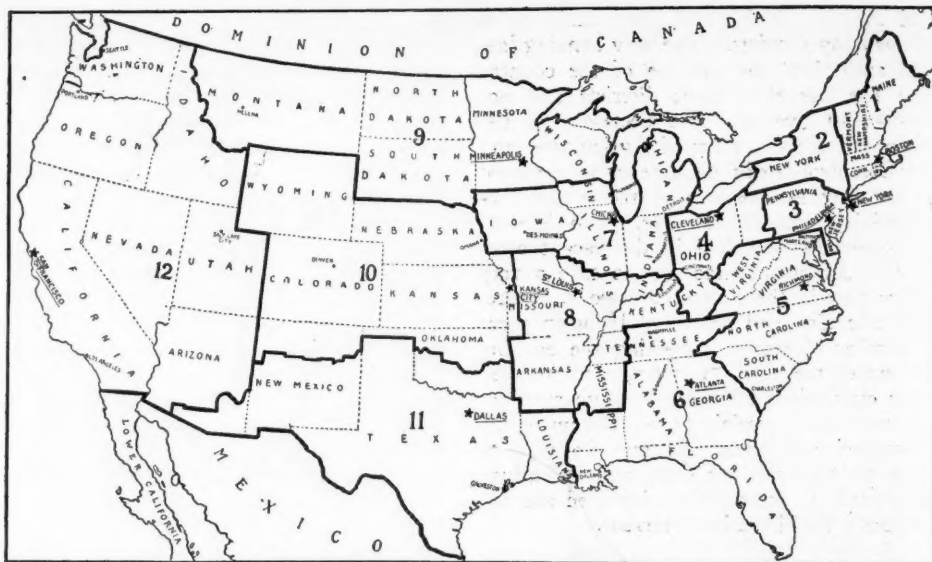
HON. WILLIAM G. M'ADOO, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

(Who served as a member of the committee that located the bank centers and reserve districts, and who will be a member *ex officio* of the Federal Reserve Board)

from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains, and includes the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and the northern parts of Wisconsin and Michigan. The Kansas City district (number ten) lies in the geographical center of the country, and comprises the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, with a western strip of Missouri and the northern parts of Oklahoma and New Mexico. The Dallas district (number eleven) includes the entire State of Texas, nearly all of Louisiana, the southern part of Oklahoma, most of New Mexico, and a part of Arizona. The twelfth (San Francisco) includes Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and nearly all of Arizona.

*A Hard Task
Faithfully
Performed*

It is obvious that these divisions are highly arbitrary. More than forty cities had been presented as serious candidates for selection as Federal Reserve centers. Only twelve could be chosen. The country does not naturally fall into exactly twelve banking districts. Many newspapers declare that the committee was



MAP TO SHOW NEW FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING DISTRICTS

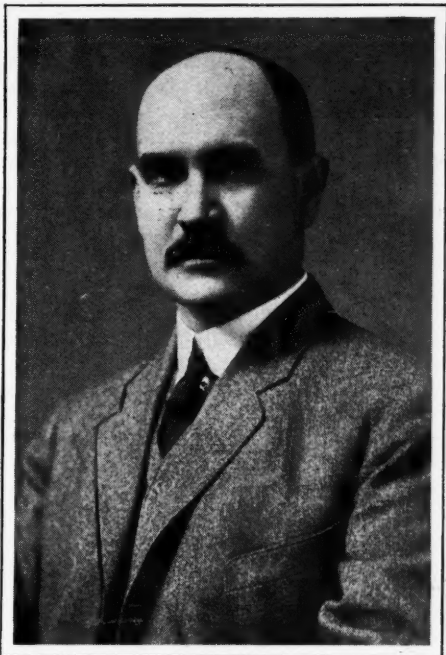
governed by political reasons; others charge its members with acting from private and personal motives, while those of New York attack the committee from all standpoints, and particularly allege its animosity toward the banking power of the country's present financial center. It should be explained that the Federal Reserve Board, which will be named by President Wilson, will have power to rearrange the districts, to shift the centers, and to reduce the number to eleven, ten, nine, or eight. Messrs. Houston, McAdoo, and Williams collected an immense mass of evidence and information. It is our opinion, which we state with great deliberation, that a more intelligent committee could not have been selected, and that no men could have been actuated by motives more wholly disinterested. They had the benefit, for one thing, of the first, second, and third choices of every bank that had been enrolled in the membership of the new system.

The choice of Dallas, for example, as against New Orleans, was based upon the overwhelming preference of the banks which belong to the region affected. The choice of Richmond, rather than Baltimore or Washington, was due to precisely the same show of preference on the part of the banks concerned, together with many other factors entitled to consideration. And similar arguments resulted in the selection of Kansas City, even though it happens to lie on the ex-

treme western edge of Missouri, just as St. Louis lies upon the eastern edge, so that two bank cities are in one State. The committee had a very difficult piece of work to perform, and if the newspaper editors and bankers who have so unsparingly denounced its decisions should listen for two hours to an explanation by Mr. Houston or by Mr. McAdoo, they would withdraw all their aspersions, even though they might continue to smart from their local disappointments. Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Houston each retained his



WHERE THE BIG NOISE IS COMING FROM
(This very humorous cartoon represents Wall Street as complaining, while the rest of the country rejoices, because New York's bank power is to be restricted)
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)



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HON. DAVID F. HOUSTON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

(Who was associated with Mr. McAdoo on the organizing committee, and who has long been known as an authority in political and economic science and a constant student of financial and monetary problems)

own independence of judgment, and the members of the committee did not confer until each had made his own tentative map. They found that they had arrived at the same conclusions, based upon the evidence in hand, in view of the restrictions of the law. Their comprehension of the questions involved, as a result of their exhaustive study, is far superior to that of their critics.

Prejudiced Critics

Criticisms made upon the floor of Congress have been those of spokesmen from disappointed cities. They have not been broad or comprehensive, nor have they shown a grasp of the situation as a whole. Some of the New York newspapers have gone far beyond the limits of propriety in their attacks upon the organizing committee. Unfortunately, their comments have been as devoid of intelligent grasp of the problem as of courtesy to a committee which had been dealing ably with a difficult assignment that its members had not invited or sought. If the New York view had prevailed, there would have been established in that city one overwhelmingly large reserve bank, of which the remaining

seven or eleven would have been virtually branches. According to the New York view, there should have been no bank at Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, or Richmond. But it should be remembered that the New York bankers had always favored the Aldrich plan of a single great reserve bank, with branches throughout the country. The law, as enacted by Congress and signed by President Wilson, ordains a wholly different plan. It provides for from eight to twelve districts, as nearly equal in banking power as circumstances may allow, with the Federal Reserve Board at Washington to govern and unify the system as a whole. Experience may show that some improvements can be made, but the organizing committee was obliged to render a report based upon the law and the ascertainable facts. A part of New Jersey adjacent to New York City might better have been included in the New York district, and the line through Wisconsin, which separates the Chicago and Minneapolis districts, might perhaps have been drawn in a more advantageous way.

An Elastic System When at Work

Most of the critics seem to have forgotten that the law contemplates branches within the several districts; and thus, for example, it may happen that the Pittsburgh branch in the so-called "Cleveland District" may serve Western Pennsylvania just as well for all practical purposes as if Pittsburgh itself were the reserve center and Cleveland had a branch bank within that district. All these matters can only be worked out and adjusted upon the basis of experience. The law gives great discretion to the Central Reserve Board, of which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency will be members *ex-officio*. The President had not announced the remaining members of the board as these comments were written, but the appointments were expected at any time. An able Central Board can operate the system in such a way as to meet many of the criticisms, and mitigate many of the grievances of those who are attacking the work of the organizing committee. The system itself will be highly elastic and responsive to banking needs. It is not likely that much advantage will accrue to the twelve designated cities, nor that much appreciable inconvenience will ever be felt by the rejected applicants. Reserves will be as available in Denver and Omaha as in Kansas City; and Milwaukee will be as well supported in days of stress as Minneapolis.

*New Bank
Laws for
New York*

Something was said in these pages last month about the apparent failure of the New York legislature to enact important measures in the session which was coming to an end just as this magazine went to press. In the closing days of the session a few bills were passed which may serve to redeem, in a way, the legislature's reputation. One of these was the revision of the State banking laws known as the Van Tuyl Commission's bill. This measure, which was signed by Governor Glynn, harmonizes the banking laws of New York with the Federal Reserve Act recently passed by the national congress. Under its provisions State banks and trust companies are enabled to become members of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City, and their general powers are conformed to the provisions of the federal law. The feature of the new State law which perhaps attracted more attention than any other was the requirement through which "private" bankers are for the first time brought under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks. The provision which prohibits a private banker from converting to his own use the deposits received by him, or loaning the moneys so received to a partnership of which he is a member, or to a corporation in which he is largely interested, would, it is believed, prevent the recurrence of so flagrant a scandal as that which recently developed in the City of New York in the case of a well-known department-store proprietor. There is also a provision compelling a private banker to segregate the assets of his private banking business, and to give depositors a first lien upon the assets purchased with their money. So far as the farmers of the State are concerned, the law provides for the organization of a land bank enabling farmers to obtain loans upon their personal credit or upon real-estate values on terms as easy as are obtainable under the coöperative system in vogue in several European countries.

*Other
Legislation*

Another of the measures which was strongly favored by Governor Glynn, and which was finally enacted by the legislature, was the bill providing for a State system of labor exchanges similar to those maintained in several other States, the chief features of which are outlined on page 602 of this REVIEW. The failure of the Senate and Assembly to agree on State appropriation bills necessitated the calling of a special session of the legislature to consider financial bills only, and this ex-

traordinary session will meet on May 4. The New Jersey legislature completed its labors on April 9, after a comparatively uneventful session. Governor Fielder secured the passage of a bill for a State tax on bank stock of three-quarters of one per cent., all real estate otherwise taxed being exempted. The only other bill that attracted general attention during the session was the direct inheritance tax, which was enacted into law.

*New York's
Constitution*

At a special election held in the State of New York on April 7, in which only about one-sixth of the State's voters participated, a small majority decided that there should be a constitutional convention held in the State in 1915, the work of which will be submitted to the voters at the November election of that year. Although the expense of this special election was very heavy, there was a distinct advantage in having the question decided at this time, since the holding of the convention and the referendum vote on a new constitution will thereby be accomplished in an "off" political year instead of in a Presidential year, when other issues will come before the voters, and a fair and unbiased consideration of State matters could not easily be secured. The convention to be held next year will consist of 168 members,—fifteen chosen from the State at large on a general ticket, and three from each of the fifty-one Senate districts. These members will be chosen at a State election at which the ballot will include the names of seven candidates for State officers, the legislative ticket, and local tickets. The great length of this ballot and the time required to mark it will emphasize the importance of the "short-ballot" reform, which is one of the changes that will be brought before the coming convention. Other proposed changes that will undoubtedly be considered are woman suffrage, reform of legal procedure, home rule for cities and villages, reform in tax methods and in the State's financial system, conservation of forests and water power, reorganization of the election machinery, and reorganization of the legislature. Other more radical reforms will, of course, demand a hearing, but their success in the convention will depend very largely upon the predilections and antecedents of the delegates who will be chosen next November on a partisan ballot. Indiana will vote next November on a proposition to hold a constitutional convention in 1915. If carried, the delegates will be elected at a special election and on a non-partisan ballot.



MEXICO IN REVOLUTION

(The shaded area in the north shows the territory that had been occupied by the Constitutionalists up to the middle of last month)

Villa's Victory at Torreon

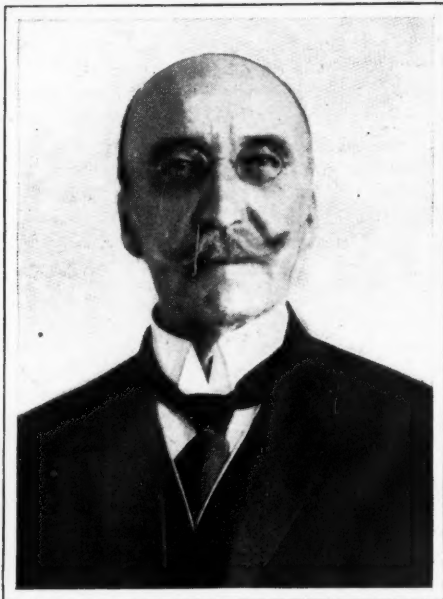
The dramatic outcome of the incidents at Tampico, which have already been discussed in these pages in their larger bearings, have partly obscured the fact that, during the last week of March and the first half of April, two of the bloodiest battles of the present Mexican revolution were fought. In each case General Pancho Villa, commanding the Constitutionalist forces, was the victor. On April 2, after nearly a fortnight of desultory, rather unscientific, but desperate and bloody fighting, Villa's army of some 12,000 men gained undisputed possession of the city of Torreon. It has been said that all revolutions beginning in the north of Mexico have broken and failed at Torreon. Just how important strategically this city is and what its capture means to the fortunes of both warring factions is set forth graphically in the stirring article, which we print on page 566 this month, by an American war correspondent who knows Mexico and Villa from first-hand knowledge. Most Americans have but an inadequate knowledge of the extent and topography of Mexico. The distance from El Paso to Mexico City is more than 1200 miles. A glance at the accompanying map will show the lay of the land between the American border and Mexico City and the distance the rebels have yet to go before they reach the capital.

And Later at San Pedro

After making Torreon and the immediate vicinity completely his own, which gave him control of several important railroad connections, Villa set out in pursuit of Velasco, Huerta's general, whom he had defeated. On the desert between the small towns of San Pedro de las Colonias and Sacramento another bloody battle was fought, on April 9, for the control of the eastern part of the state of Coahuila and the International Railroad. Velasco had received reinforcements and had attacked some of the advance guard of Villa's army. In two desperate engagements Velasco was defeated, and, during the last days of April, his scattered forces were being pursued through the desert country to the south and southeast.

The Rebel Campaign Southward

After the battles of Torreon and San Pedro, columns of the rebel army were sent out to the southwest, one of them, under General Obregon, aiming to take Guadalajara, the second city of the republic. It is reported also that Villa has come to some sort of an understanding with Zapata, the rebel outlaw chief in the south, who, with 20,000 men, has been menacing the capital city for months. Meanwhile, a desperate attack had been made on Tampico by another rebel army, and much oil property had been de-



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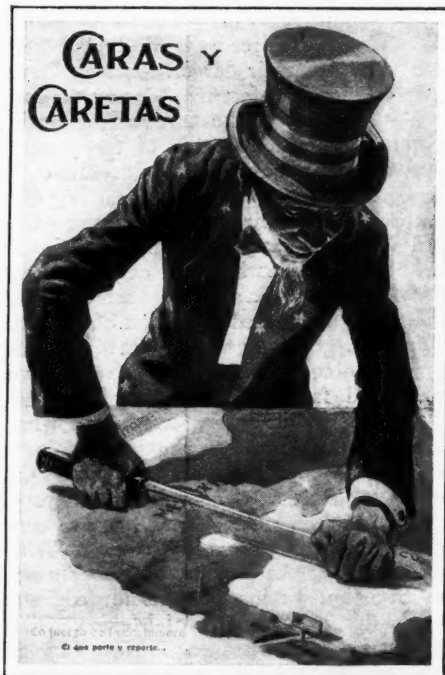
HUERTA'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE CELEBRATED AUTHOR, WHO MAY BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

(José Lopez Portillo y Rojas, one of the best known of Mexico's fiction writers, governor of one of the states of the Madero régime, now Huerta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, is said to be acceptable to President Wilson as the next provisional President of Mexico)

stroyed. The warships of five nations, British, Spanish, French, German, and American, were in the harbor while the battle was in progress. It was during these days of fighting that the Mexican general in command ordered the arrest of the American bluejackets, thus precipitating that dramatic phase of the crisis, which, last month, held the attention of the world. Altogether the military situation, up to the end of April, was more unfavorable to Huerta than it had ever been before.

Following up the announcement of Villa's victories in the field, Carranza's Pronunciamientos Carranza, the "Supreme Chief" of the Constitutionalist movement, announced that there had always been a complete understanding between the civil and military arms of the party. Villa, also, took pains to state publicly that he recognized Carranza as his chief. There is a good deal of shrewdness and wit in the crude, outlaw soldier, and seldom, we believe, has his personality been more graphically sketched than by Mr. Adossides in our special article this month. A carefully worded communication from General Carranza, dealing with what he terms

the "Constitutionalist foreign policy," was made public on April 6. Carranza expresses his admiration for Americans and his personal esteem for President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. Furthermore, he recognizes the right of the United States to act in behalf of other nations. This recognition, however, has not deterred him from complicating our dealings with European nations by endorsing Villa's expulsion of 700 Spaniards from Torreon. These unfortunate exiles reached El Paso, on their way to the United States, on April 7, and immediately afterwards a formal protest was made by the Spanish government to the State Department at Washington. The government at Madrid has made it plain that it regards the United States as responsible for the safety of Spanish citizens in Mexico. On April 5 Carranza's investigating commission announced that William S. Benton, the British rancher, was not killed by Villa, nor was he executed by court-martial orders at Juarez. He was killed, we are now informed, in an altercation with some person unknown, at some distance from Juarez, and a certain railway official, named Fierro, is held responsible. Fierro



IS UNCLE SAM GETTING THE HABIT OF CUTTING THROUGH OTHER PEOPLE'S TERRITORY?

(This cartoon, from *Caras y Cretas*, of Buenos Aires, sets forth the general Latin-American view that having cut the Isthmus of Panama, the United States means to detach the northern part of Mexico and annex it)



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VILLA'S TROOPERS CROSSING THE DESERT OF SOUTHERN COAHUILA IN PURSUIT OF VELASCO
AFTER THE BATTLES OF THE TORREON AND SAN PEDRO CAMPAIGN

had charge of the railways in the territory conquered by Villa. The latter, therefore, must still be held as morally responsible for Benton's murder.

*Huerta
and His
Congress*

The Mexican congress met in its regular spring session on April 1. There was nothing sensational about the message which General Huerta delivered to the Senators and Deputies, who received without emotion his statement: "If to achieve the peace of the country your sacrifice and mine shall be indispensable, then you and I know how to sacrifice ourselves." The presidential message, among other things, proposed the immediate enactment of "an equitable tax on all uncultivated land." With the Federal forces being steadily defeated in the North, however, and funds becoming harder and harder to obtain, it was not easy to see how General Huerta could carry out any program of reform, even if the Tampico incident had not precipitated matters with the United States. While no reference was made to the United States in the message, Huerta was in constant conference with his cabinet and the congress during the crucial hours while the American warships were hurrying to Mexican waters. There are reports of recent concessions made to English capitalists for street railways in several

of the smaller cities of Mexico, and the establishment of a government pipe line, largely financed by British capital, to carry oil from the Tampico regions. A useful recapitulation of Mexico's material resources will be found on page 574 this month.

*Canadian
Tariffs and
Freight Rates*

An important announcement was made in the budget speech of the Hon. W. T. White, Canadian Minister of Finance, on April 6. In accordance with Canadian custom, tariff changes determined upon by the government and afterwards to be enacted into law by parliamentary action were then given out to the public. Changes in the tariff system in Canada become operative at once. The chief features of the new program are an increase of import duties on iron and steel, although certain drawback privileges will make it a little easier for the western provinces in their purchases of agricultural machinery from the United States. A significant item was the addition of a surtax of 20 per cent. ad valorem upon goods imported from any country "treating Canada less favorably than other countries in tariff matters and against any country discriminating against Canadian shipping." This clause is regarded as a notice that if the United States does not repeal the Panama Canal tolls exemption act, American goods entering Canada will here-

after face a very high tariff wall. At the same time as these tariff announcements were made, a decision handed down by the Canadian Railway Commission made substantial reduction in freight rates in the western



THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL, DR. BRAZ

(Dr. Wenceslau Braz Pereira Gomez, who was chosen President of Brazil on March 17 to succeed Marshal Hermes de Fonseca, will be inaugurated on November 15 for the term of four years. Dr. Braz was Vice-President under Marshal Fonseca)

provinces. The ruling, which decided cases nearly three years old, provided for a system of rate zones and the standardization of tariffs. The general economic and financial situation in the Dominion is set forth comprehensively by Mr. P. T. McGrath on page 594 this month.

*Vicissitudes
of an Election
in Brazil*

Early in March reports began to reach this country of disorders in Brazil attending the presidential election. It was stated in the newspapers that a revolutionary movement had resulted in putting the states of Pernambuco and Para under martial law. Later, the capital itself, Rio de Janeiro, was declared in a state of siege. A number of the principal newspapers were suspended, a censorship was established, and business throughout the republic was greatly depressed. Brazil is apparently suffering from over-confidence in her wealth and resources. She has been lavish in her concessions to foreigners, and at the same time she has, as yet,

provided no adequate legislation against the cruel and wasteful exploitation of her laboring classes. Furthermore, there are peculiarities in Brazilian finances, notably, the valorization of coffee and the high export tax on rubber. These have produced a large revenue, but have had unwholesome effects on the industries they were supposed to foster. Moreover, it is charged that this revenue has been squandered by the Federal authorities. Add to this the taxes imposed by the different states, which are heavy, and it can be seen that Brazilian industry has a difficult road to travel. One of the wealthiest men in the country, Pinheiro Machado, sometimes known as the boss of Brazilian politics, although a beneficent one, has been a moving spirit in the agitation against the high cost of government at Rio de Janeiro. Senhor Machado was the chief backer of Dr. Wenceslau Braz Pereira Gomez, Vice-President, who on March 17 was elected President on a platform calling for financial reform and economy. Dr. Braz will be inaugurated on November 15 for the constitutional period of four years.

*France Taxing
Incomes and Re-
fusing Woman
Suffrage*

While the after-effects of the Caillaux-Calmette scandal are still discussed in France and the venality of more than one minister of the republic is being relentlessly bared to the public view, the great masses of the French people, of whom such a large proportion are small investors in government securities, are more concerned over the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, on April 2, by which it was decided that the income tax now under discussion shall be applicable to rentes and to all other French state issues of securities. Another important decision of a body of authority in the republic, the High Court of Cassation, was delivered on April 7. The Woman's Rights League had endeavored to register its members as voters for the parliamentary election on April 26. The lower court ruled that French women have not the right to vote, and the higher tribunal confirmed the decision. It was expected that the revelations of ministerial connection with financial scandals would result in a rebuke to the Government at the polls.

*Suppressing the
North African
Slave Trade*

Announcement was recently made in the French papers that the Colonial Office had finally succeeded in doing away with the slave markets in Morocco. At the same time it was pointed out in one of these journals

(the *Echo de Paris*) that about 3000 slaves were imported into Morocco every year, most of them "being brought by the terrible desert routes from Equatoria and the Sudan, the trails of the slave caravan being marked by the bleaching bones of thousands." Some weeks ago Premier Asquith, of England, received a memorial signed by such eminent names as Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Bryce, asking for some Government action to suppress this slave traffic, which is conducted over boundaries controlled by England. The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protective Society has begun an investigation.

A Threatened Moorish Attack on France

Meanwhile, rumors which appear to be well founded are afloat that France may soon have to face a general uprising of the tribes in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco. An Italian traveler, returned from Tripoli, states that not fewer than 120,000 tribesmen, mounted and equipped with rifles and ammunition, are ready to take the field. They have been drilling and training under foreign officers in the fighting methods of the Boers of South Africa. They are reported to possess three aeroplanes, and the outbreak of hostilities is looked for during the present month. The resentment of these tribesmen against the French, particularly against General Lyautey, the French commander by whose orders the granaries of those in the occupied territory were recently burned or confiscated and their growing crops destroyed, is intense. According to dispatches in the Paris newspapers from Rabat, a town on the Moroccan coast, a large assemblage of these tribesmen, early in April, voted in favor of open war against France. Should hostilities actually break out and the Moors have any initial successes, the French Colonial Office fears troubles with Algeria and Tunis, the population of which is known to be disaffected.

The New Phase of the Home Rule Problem

Gladstone used to say that Home Rule for Ireland was more of a British imperial question than a purely Irish one. Many times during the life of the present Liberal ministry at London it has been admitted by both great parties that autonomy for the Emerald Isle, and even the reconciliation of the differences between the Protestant North and the Catholic South,—between Ulster and the rest of the island,—are of less moment than the freeing of the Parliament at London from the necessity for reckoning at every imperial crisis

with the united Irish membership at Westminster, which has heretofore cared for nothing but Home Rule. Moreover, ever since Cromwell's time the question of the government of Ireland has been used as a political football by English political parties. It has become the custom, furthermore, since 1906, when the present Liberal government came



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

SIR EDWARD CARSON IN HIS MOST BELLIGERENT MOOD

into power, for the Conservative opposition to use the Irish question to discredit the Liberal program of economic and political reform. During the last week of March this situation was again emphasized when the center of interest in Irish affairs was transferred from rebellious Ulster to the House of Commons at London.

Resignation of the Generals

While the Ulstermen and their supporters in England were preparing themselves for what seemed like certain civil war, the country was startled by the announcement that a number of officers of the highest rank in the British army, including Field Marshal Sir John French, Adjutant-General Sir John Ewart, General Sir Arthur Paget, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and Brigadier-General Hubert Gough, at the head of the troops in Ulster, had resigned. The occasion was the order issued by the Government to the troops to protect certain points in



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

PREMIER ASQUITH AND HIS FAMILY ON A RECENT VISIT TO IRELAND

(This group, at the Chief Secretary's lodge, at Phoenix Park, Dublin, consists of (left to right, standing), Sir Henry Verney, Mr. Asquith, Jr., Lord Murray, the Master of Elibank, Mr. Asquith, Jr., II; (seated, left to right), Lady Verney, Premier Asquith, Mrs. Asquith, Mr. Augustin Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Miss Violet Asquith)

Ulster. This was regarded as the beginning of an attempt to coerce the province by military force. It was reported that, before being sent to Ireland, General Gough and a number of officers under him had demanded assurances that they would not be called upon to undertake anything more than the maintenance of order and the protection of property. General Paget thereupon informed General Gough that he must obey all orders or resign. At the same time it was explained

to him that the movements indicated were not intended to "treat Ulster as an enemy's country," but were merely precautionary. General Gough then asked for a written statement from the Cabinet to this effect. This was given him, but, finding it not sufficiently explicit, he demanded a clearer assurance. Accordingly, two paragraphs were added to the document by Colonel Seely, Secretary of War, with the approval of Lord Morley, Lord President of the Council, but without the knowledge of the Premier.



Photograph by International News Service, New York

THE LEADER OF THE UNIONISTS ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MR. BONAR LAW

*Is It Army
vs.
Parliament?*

The publication of these paragraphs aroused bitter opposition and indignation from Liberals and Radicals of all shades as evidence that the government was yielding to army dictation. Premier Asquith repudiated the unauthorized pledge given by Colonel Seely, who then took upon himself all blame and submitted his resignation. The resignations of Sir John French and the other officers followed. Mr. Asquith at first refused to let Colonel Seely go, but insisted that

so long as we are the responsible government of this country, whatever the consequences may be, we shall not assent to the claim of any body of men in the service of the crown to demand from the government in advance assurances as to what

they will or will not be required to do in circumstances which have not arisen.

At the same time, in order to prevent any future misunderstandings, the army council, in the presence of the generals who had presented their resignations, gazetted a new order to the effect that, in future, no British officer or soldier shall be questioned by his superior officers as "to what attitude he will adopt or as to his action in event of his being required to obey orders dependent upon future or hypothetical contingencies." Officers or soldiers are forbidden to ask for any assurances, and it is stated that their duty is to "obey all lawful commands given them through the proper channels." The Premier then accepted the resignation of Colonel Seely and himself assumed the Secretaryship of War. The resignations of General French and General Ewart were also accepted. According to British custom, since he had "accepted a position of profit under the Crown," this made it necessary for Mr. Asquith to resign his seat in the House of Commons and to go again before the people of his constituency for reelection. This he did, and was returned, on April 8, unopposed, from his home district of East Fife, Scotland, which he has represented continuously in the Commons since 1886.



JOHN REDMOND ADDRESSING A GATHERING OF HOME RULERS IN DUBLIN



Photograph by International News Service, New York

MR. CHURCHILL AND COLONEL SEELY IN CONFERENCE

(Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Colonel J. E. B. Seely, former Secretary of State for War, from a photograph taken immediately before the resignations of the generals in Ireland)

*The Larger
Lines of the
Contest*

From the utterances in the Unionist press and the speeches of Unionist leaders, like Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, and Sir Edward Carson, it soon became evident that the fight was being waged, not over the politico-religious division of Ireland, but that it was only another form of the battle of radical England to further limit the powers of privilege. The Unionist party is doing the work of the aristocracy in attempting to defeat the Liberal program of land and political reform. Unionist leaders have always maintained, up to the present, that a soldier must obey under all circumstances. A year or so ago Tom Mann, English Labor leader, was imprisoned for six months for daring to say that he didn't believe British soldiers should shoot down their brothers who might be on strike. Now Mr. Law and other Unionist statesmen come out in defense of the right of the soldier to be judge of what orders he will obey. Such a reversal of point of view is incomprehensible except in the light of the game the Unionists are playing.

*A Unionist
Campaign
Ruse*

The British army is largely officered by sons of noblemen, and it is difficult for artisans' sons to rise to any rank in the service. The sympathies of these scions of nobility in command of the army is naturally not with the program of the Liberal government. In fact, the Liberal papers are claiming that a number of peers, including the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Londonderry, and Lord Charles Beresford, army officers, among whom, for some unaccountable reason, the name of Lord Roberts appears, and the Unionist party leaders, chiefly Mr. Bonar Law and ex-Premier Balfour, were deliberately plotting to use the Ulster animosity to Home Rule for the purpose of bringing about the humiliation and overthrow of the Liberal ministry. The fortunes of the Unionist party in England have been at a low ebb for some time. The large landowners that make up this party have lost influence with the masses through the reforms inaugurated by Mr. Lloyd George. The Liberal government has taken away from the hereditary Upper House of Parliament its veto power. Home Rule for Ireland seemed to offer a new political rallying point. The struggle has been going on for years.

Perhaps the end is not yet. But that end can only be the overthrow of the aristocracy.

*Land
Reform
Progressing*

Bonar Law and other leaders have repeatedly demanded the submission of the Home Rule question to a general election. If this referendum could be taken without endangering the entire reform program of the Liberals, Mr. Asquith would undoubtedly be willing to go before the people. The Liberals, however, want to be sure of carrying out their program of Welsh Disestablishment, Home Rule, and other bills vetoed by the House of Lords before going before the country. Then, in an election campaign which would turn, not on Home Rule for Ireland, but on the question of democracy versus reaction, the Liberals could count on victory. The settlement of the land question is going on slowly but surely. Chancellor Lloyd George, some time ago, appointed a land-inquiry commission. Early in April this body made a report, recommending the passage of a law insuring a minimum wage and regulating the labor market. It also recommends the compulsory purchase and leasing of land, and suggests that all local authorities throughout Great Britain be compelled to provide "decent houses for workers in urban areas and to promote transit schemes."



THE ONLY WAY

Sidney Carton Asquith: " 'Tis a far, far better thing that I shall have to do than anything that I have ever done."

(In this way the London *Daily Express* reflects the opinion of the Unionists that the coming general election will be the end of Mr. Asquith and the Liberal party)

*Coming
Dissolution of
Parliament*

It seems probable now that Parliament will be dissolved in June, although constitutionally dissolution is not due until next summer. In view of the new cleavage along the lines of Parliament and people against army and aristocracy, the hand of Asquith and the Liberal-Radical party has apparently been strengthened and the Liberals have a good chance of being again returned to power. When this appeal to the country is taken, the new Parliament will probably have a new complexion. If the Liberals are not able to force Home Rule before dissolution, it does not seem likely that they can count on the support of the Irish members at a subsequent session. Furthermore, at a Labor party conference at Bradford, on April 14, it was decided to instruct the Labor members of the House of Commons hereafter to act independently of the Liberal party.

*Triumphant
Democracy*

The temper of the Radical members of Parliament, which are increasing in number with each by-election, is shown by the speech of John Ward, a Labor member sitting as a

Liberal. In reply to the claim of a Unionist member that army officers have the right to choose when they will obey orders, Mr. Ward said: "What we demand is the right to make laws absolutely without interference either from the King or army." A wild demonstration followed, which was renewed over and over again—with not even a whisper of protest from the opposition. Later, it is only fair to say, the Premier denied that King George had interfered in any way or had departed at all from "the rule that comports with the dignity and position of a constitutional monarch."

*Brighter
Prospects for
Home Rule*

As for the prospects of Home Rule, these now appear brighter. Despite the tactical political blunders of the Liberal government, which are admitted by the ministers themselves, it would seem as though eventually the concessions made to Ulster would probably be accepted. In Parliament, on April 8, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, acting as leader of the Liberals while the Premier was absent at the balloting in Scotland, announced that the ultimate outcome would probably be a general federation of the entire country, and that this might be carried out before the expiration of the six-year period during which the counties of Ulster may, if they so vote, be separated from the new Irish government. Mr. Redmond, who has all along strongly denied any intention to discriminate against Ulster, showed his good will and political sagacity, early in the month, by averting the threatened retaliatory boycott of Ulster-made goods by the south of Ireland. Keen observers, including two experienced American journalists in Belfast, assure us that there never has been any real Ulster crisis, except as it has been shrewdly manufactured by the Tory party in England in the hope of arousing religious prejudice strong enough to destroy the government coalition. In fact, so certain are the members of the government that the ordinary constabulary force of Ireland can maintain peace in Ulster that "the King who lost his crown and his head, and the other who escaped with the loss of his crown only, are now more discussed throughout England than Sir Edward Carson's volunteers."

*Ominous
Echoes of the
Balkan Wars*

While the Balkan wars have apparently died away in bickering among the valleys of Albania, there are indications that a conflict on a larger scale between the great powers

is not far off. The press of the continent of Europe is full of apprehensive predictions as to what will happen when Russia and Austria have fully completed the vast mobilization of troops along their respective borders. The Balkan nations are suffering considerable distress from the after-effects of the fighting. In Bulgaria and Greece particularly there is much business depression, and poverty is reported to be widespread among the lower classes, whose crops were neglected during the campaigns against the Turks and afterwards against each other. The Greeks are planning an ambitious extension of their influence despite the bad state of their finances. They have recently placed a loan in the United States. The Boulé, the Greek one-chamber parliament, has already authorized a large army and navy increase.

*The Egean
Still in
Dispute*

Turkey, Greece, and Italy are still embroiled over the possession of the Egean Islands. Accepting the dictates of the great powers, Greece has agreed to give up to Albania the province of Epirus, largely made up of Greek population, in return for which she is to keep many of the Egeans, including the important islands of Chios and Mytilene. On the other hand, the Athens press declares Greece will fight to keep Epirus. The Turks, for their part, insist that they will not surrender Chios and Mytilene, since, to quote an American traveler, these islands occupy the same relation to the independence of Turkey as do Long Island and Staten Island to the State of New York. On April 11 the Foreign Office at Rome announced that Italy would not restore to Turkey the islands captured during the Tripolitan war, "except in return for railroad and other concessions in Asia Minor."

*Bulgaria's
Queen to Visit
Us*

The Bulgarians are making brave efforts to recover from their defeat. Queen Eleonore, who was much interested in sanitary and relief work during the wars, will pay a visit to the United States towards the end of the present month, to study American hospital methods and endeavor to set the Bulgarians right in American estimation. She believes that the reputation of her countrymen, owing to the charges that they committed atrocities, has been greatly injured. It is expected that her visit may lead to the establishment of a Bulgarian legation at Washington. Meanwhile, the Turks have also been mobilizing their armies and buying

dreadnaughts. Enver Bey, the Minister of War, recently remarked that these preparations were as much against the forcing of the Dardanelles by Russia as against the Greek determination to hold the Egeans. Turkey

memberment of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and all traced to Russian intrigue.

*Rumania's
Grievance
Against
Hungary*

A former minister and one of the leaders of the Rumanian conservative party, M. Filipesco, recently stated, in an interview given at Bucharest, that while Rumania has no idea of interfering in the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary, the Rumanians generally have a feeling of deep resentment against the attempted "Magyarization" of the Rumanians in Hungary. This Hungarian-Rumanian difference is of long standing. It has become acute since Rumania's easy victory over Bulgaria in the second Balkan war. The Rumanians are now anxious to absorb the greater part of Transylvania, now part of Hungary, which is inhabited by four and a half millions of their countrymen. This is the vulnerable part of Austria-Hungary, because it is exposed to attack from two sides by neighbors often regarded as unfriendly,—Russia and Rumania. It was undoubtedly this standing menace which caused the Austro-Hungarian Government to demand the revision of the Treaty of Bucharest at the close of the second Balkan war, and against which Bulgaria, while submitting to its hard conditions, does not even yet cease to protest.



QUEEN ELEONORE OF BULGARIA, WHO WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES THIS MONTH

and Bulgaria have now settled their last difficulty,—that of the status of the Pomaks, or Bulgarian Mohammedans, inhabiting the new territory acquired during the Balkan wars. The civil and religious rights of the Pomaks are now clearly defined.

*Growing
Austro-Russian
Hostility*

The whole subject of the relations between the great powers themselves because of conditions in the Balkans is fraught with so much importance to the peace of the world in general that a brief recital of some significant recent developments in the growing hostilities between Russia and Austria will clear the situation somewhat. The French papers are now admitting that Russia's recent mobilization of a million men on her German and Austrian frontiers was chiefly intended as a demonstration to France that her ally could help her in time of need. France, of course, fears chiefly an attack by Germany. The Viennese press, however, is insisting that Russia's war preparations are aimed chiefly at Austria-Hungary. This contention is borne out by some remarkable political plots recently unearthed in Hungary and Rumania, all having for their object the dis-

*Count Witte
on the
Situation*

Count Witte, the Russian statesman well known to Americans in connection with the peace treaty between Russia and Japan, is reported by the *Paris Matin* as confirming all that has been said as to the Treaty of Bucharest being merely a suspension of hostilities. He describes the present European tension as having its root in the fact that the Balkan question has not been definitely settled, and that Europe has seen only the first act of a drama in which actual conditions are only the intermission before the curtain again rises. The *Echo de Bulgarie*, a paper published in French at Sofia and believed to speak more or less officially, takes this view of the subject and urges the Bulgarian people to devote themselves, by putting the country again in order, to prepare for the task before them, which, it is not disguised, is the recovery of the territory snatched from them by the Greeks and Servians in the second war.

*Political and
Religious Plots
in Hungary*

Meanwhile, Austria-Hungary is being subjected to all sorts of provocations and worried by intrigues. The Ruthenians of Galicia were recently worked up to plot against Austria by

Count Bobrinsky, a Russian agent, who also sought to stir the Slav elements in northern Hungary; and a politico-religious intrigue at Debreczin in the Magyar territory of Hungary resulted fatally for its principals. The story of this affair, as set forth in great detail in the German and Austrian papers, is a curious illustration of the corrosive influence of race hatred and religious animosity in the internal affairs of a mixed state. Debreczin has always been regarded as the bulwark of Calvinism in Hungary. In order to force the Rumanians to use the Magyar language the Hungarian government had obtained from the Vatican its approval of the creation at Debreczin of a Greek-Catholic episcopate in which were included a large number of Catholic communities whose liturgical language is Magyar. This measure caused intense irritation among the Greek-Catholic population, composed principally of Rumanians who feared that this was the beginning of an era of Magyarization. Negotiations were opened between the government and representatives of the non-Magyar nationalities, but they came to nothing, as the new Nationalistic Prime Minister, Count Tisza, following his extreme policy of Magyarization, refused the demands of the Rumanians. Then one day in March a bomb was exploded in the office of the Greek-Catholic Magyar bishop that killed the vicar and two others. Evidence discovered later proved that the plot was of Russian origin, the purpose being,—as those implicated admitted,—to create trouble between Rumania and Austria-Hungary, which, in its turn, would embarrass the Triple Alliance. To prevent more serious complications, the Hungarian Government decided not to probe too deeply into the affair.

*Is Austria
In Danger of a
Breakup?*

While these and other matters were troubling the Hungarian Government, things in Austria were going far from smoothly. There the attack on the integrity of the Austrian General Staff and army went on openly. Officers in confidential positions were corrupted and swarms of Russian spies let loose over the country. A regular system of espionage was discovered. On March 20, nine of these spies were tried in Vienna, of whom two were acquitted and seven sentenced to several years' imprisonment. They had operated principally in Galacia. To these troubles were added the discords between the Germans and Czechs, which, after an attempt at settlement, ended in the adjournment of the

Reichsrath, the Austrian parliament, by imperial decree. As a matter of military precaution no male citizen between seventeen and forty-five is permitted to leave the country without special authorization. It was because of this regulation that, a few months ago, an agent of the immigration department of the Canadian Pacific Railroad got into trouble in Vienna.

*Fall of the
Japanese
Cabinet*

Three causes combined to bring about the downfall of the Yamamoto ministry in Japan, which had held office since February, 1913. During recent weeks, as we have already explained in these pages, the ministry has been the subject of bitter attacks in the Diet and in the press of the country because of revelations of corruption and graft in the supply and construction departments of the navy. A number of officers of high standing are known to have been implicated in these scandals, involving the taking of commissions from German manufacturers of munitions of war, and harking back to the time of the Krupp revelations which startled Germany last year. Several officials have been tried and condemned. The Yamamoto cabinet was criticized also very severely for its failure to deal more aggressively with the United States in the matter of the California land legislation. In this country, to judge from the silence of the American press on the subject, the question has come to be regarded in some vague way as having been disposed of. In Japan, however, it is still a burning question. There is an insistent popular demand that the government defend the rights of the Japanese in America. In the third place,—and this is the official reason for the fall of the ministry given by the government itself,—the lower house of the Diet cut the naval budget, recommended by the Minister of Marine, from \$77,000,000 to \$62,000,000, and the House of Peers reduced it to \$42,000,000. Thereupon, on March 24, Count Yamamoto and his ministry resigned.

*Okuma
Forms a New
Ministry*

After endeavoring, but unsuccessfully, to persuade Marquis Saionji, a former Premier, to choose another cabinet, the Emperor summoned Viscount Kiyoura to attempt that task. This statesman, however, could not persuade anyone to accept the post of Minister of Marine. The odium of the naval scandal was too great, and, moreover, the naval budget had not been passed. After considerable fruitless effort, Viscount Ki-

youra abandoned the task, and the Emperor summoned the veteran Elder Statesman, Count Shigenobu Okuma, who, despite his seventy-six years, is known as Japan's foremost Progressive. On April 12, Count

In 1881 he formed the Japanese Progressive party, a forerunner of the present National party. He has been a member of three or four ministries, and was Premier in 1898. He is the founder of Waseda University, the largest private institution of learning in Japan, and he is now its president. Okuma is in favor of pressing the United States in the California Japanese question.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

COUNT OKUMA, LEADER OF THE JAPANESE PROGRESSIVE PARTY, WHO HAS BECOME PREMIER

Okuma began his task of forming a new ministry. The overthrow of the Yamamoto cabinet because of its unpopularity is an indication of the growth of real democratic government in Japan. Yamamoto, Saionji, and Katsura were all members of either one of the two famous clans of Satsuma and Choshu, which, alternately, have ruled Japan under constitutional forms since the overthrow of the Shogunate in 1868. Count Okuma, on the other hand, is of the Saga clan, and, moreover, is the choice of the younger business men, who, during recent years, have been coming to the front and demanding an active share in the government.

*Okuma,
Octogenarian
Progressive*

Count Okuma is a man of international reputation. He has traveled and studied in Europe. He was one of the earliest advocates of the abolition of the feudal system and the establishment of constitutional government. He has been minister and secretary in various capacities, and president of the Japanese commission at the Exposition of Vienna in 1876.

*Labor's
Triumph in
South Africa*

When the nine deported labor agitators of South Africa reached England late in March, and were received as martyrs by the English labor party, it was predicted that their exile would be the defeat of the Botha Government. During the summer and fall of last year these leaders, it will be remembered, had engineered a great strike of mine workers against conditions at the mines, and the strike had been put down by the use of the military. Premier Botha had claimed that a state of war existed and had forcibly put these leaders on board a ship for England, securing later in the South African parliament the passage of an Indemnity Bill legalizing the deportation. On March 19 the elections for the Transvaal Provincial Council resulted in a triumph for the Labor party. Twenty-three Labor candidates were chosen, giving that party a majority in the Council, which now consists of forty-five members. This is regarded as a rebuke to Premier Botha for the suppression of the strike in the Rand mines. Lord Gladstone, who was the subject of much criticism for his action in this strike, has resigned as Governor-General, and his place will be filled some time during the summer by Sydney Buxton, former Postmaster-General of Great Britain. A measure introduced in the South African parliament, on March 27, known as the Railway Strike and Service Amendment bill, by the Minister of Railways, accepted back into the service the railroad workers implicated into the recent strike. Commenting on the result of the election to the Transvaal Council, the Johannesburg correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* says that there are now two political parties in South Africa, one headed by General Botha, composed of the land owners and mine owners, and intensely Conservative, and the other consisting of the Labor party and all the radical sections of the other parties. Many English settlers are leaving for Australia. "Between the natives, the Hindus and the Boers, there is no longer any place for the Englishman."

*National
Prohibition*

Last month it became evident, for the first time, that the amendment to the federal Constitution providing for nation-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic has a surprisingly good chance of passing the House of Representatives. A test vote taken in the Judiciary Committee on a motion providing that the date should be fixed for a vote on the pending resolution submitting the amendment, resulted in a tie. It was the freely expressed opinion of members of the committee that if the resolution is once reported to the House, as last month seemed assured, it will undoubtedly be passed. Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who represent the dominant party, were almost panic-stricken by the prospect that the issue would come up for decision in the Senate within a few months. Few, perhaps, who are not directly concerned with the prohibition movement, are aware of the immense gains that have been made in the States during the past decade. The Anti-Saloon League has recently published figures to show that more than two-thirds of the area of the United States is now under "no-license" laws enforced with greater or less effectiveness, and that more than one-half of the population of the country is now living under such laws. There are now nine States under total prohibition, seventeen States which have between 50 per cent. and 90 per cent. of their population under prohibition, thirteen States which have between 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. of their population under prohibition, and nine States in which less than 25 per cent. of the population is affected by prohibitory laws. Prohibition, therefore, has a foothold in 48 States. It is not strange, therefore, that when the issue of a national prohibitory law is squarely presented to Congress members of the House and Senators representing States in which prohibitory laws are already in existence hesitate to imperil their political futures by having their votes recorded against the proposed amendment.

*Votes
for
Women*

As to woman suffrage, the reform which, in so populous a State as Illinois, is advancing hand in hand with prohibition, a majority of the members of the United States Senate is already committed to the principle. By the proposed constitutional amendment, whenever 8 per cent. of the voters of any State petition for the privilege of voting on the question of equal suffrage, the authorities of

that State must submit the question to a vote. The Chicago municipal election, held on April 7, the first in which women have participated, was not decisive as showing any direct effect that may be looked for from the granting of the suffrage to women. The results, so far as they have manifested themselves, were not unexpected and were not greatly different from the results of municipal contests in Chicago during the past twenty years. Outside of the city of Chicago, the votes in the country districts greatly increased the "dry" territory of the State. This has been attributed to the vote of the women. It should, however, be noted that a strong anti-liquor movement was well under way in the State before equal suffrage was a fact.

*Child
Labor in
Congress*

In the current session of Congress legislation on the subject of child labor has taken the form of a bill to prevent interstate commerce in the products of any mill, mine, quarry, or manufacturing establishment, where the labor of children below a certain standard is employed. In mines and quarries this standard is the age of sixteen years; in mills, factories, or workshops, fourteen years, with the further provision against the night work of children, and also a requirement of an eight-hour day for children between fourteen and sixteen years of age. Earlier bills framed for the purpose of keeping out of interstate commerce the products of child labor have put the burden upon the carrier, making it unlawful for any common carrier to receive or ship goods manufactured under the prohibited conditions. The Palmer-Owen bill (so called because it was introduced in the House by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and in the Senate by Mr. Owen, of Oklahoma) makes it a misdemeanor for the producer himself to put into interstate commerce an article produced under the forbidden conditions. The House Committee on Labor invited the employers of children to present their side of the case, and it was planned last month to hold hearings for that purpose. It was also announced that a hearing would be held before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. It seemed likely that the bill would be reported favorably to the House, and in case it fails to reach the Senate at the present session of Congress, the question will undoubtedly have a prominent part in the Congressional and Senatorial campaigns of the coming fall. The Progressive party is already committed to the principles of the bill.



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A PORTION OF THE WATERFRONT AT TAMPICO, MEXICO, SHOWING SOME OF THE MANY OIL TANKS WHICH SURROUND THE CITY

(Tampico is the great oil port of Mexico, and in these tanks are stored many million dollars' worth of oil from English and American refineries. During the recent attack upon Tampico by the revolutionists, a large number of the tanks were destroyed or set on fire by the shells)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From March 20 to April 21, 1914)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

March 25.—The Senate begins debate upon the Panama Canal tolls question; the international convention relating to safety at sea is ratified.

March 27.—The Senate passes a bill regulating trade in cotton "futures." . . . The House, after two days' debate, adopts a rule limiting to twenty hours the debate on the measure repealing the Panama Canal tolls exemption clause; Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.), the majority leader, speaks in opposition to the repeal.

March 28.—The Senate passes the Army appropriation bill (\$101,750,000).

March 31.—The House, by vote of 247 to 162, passes the bill,—urged by President Wilson and actively opposed by the leaders of the three parties,—repealing the tolls-exemption provision of the Panama Canal act of 1912; Speaker Clark himself closes the debate by taking the floor and denouncing the repeal as degrading and humiliating to people and nation.

April 1.—In the Senate, the bill repealing the tolls-exemption clause of the Panama Canal act is received from the House and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals. . . . The House, by vote of 276 to 54, passes a bill granting pensions to widows and children of veterans of the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the Boxer uprising.

April 6.—In the Senate, Mr. McCumber (Rep., N. D.) defends the President's position in the Panama Canal tolls controversy.

April 7.—The Senate rejects, by a single vote, the resolution of Mr. Kenyon (Rep., Ia.) which would admit the public to all sessions except when treaties are being considered; the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals decides to hold hearings for fifteen days on the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill.

April 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) speaks in support of the President's position in the matter of Panama Canal tolls.

April 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Cummins (Rep., Ia.) charges that a persistent campaign has been conducted, not only for increased freight rates, but to destroy public confidence in government regulation of railroads.

April 14.—In the House, the administration's proposed anti-trust legislation is introduced by Chairman Clayton, of the Judiciary Committee, in the form of a single measure supplanting the four bills previously introduced.

April 20.—Both branches assemble in the House chamber and are addressed by the President on the Mexican crisis; he sets forth the facts in the Tampico incident, and asks authorization for the use of armed force. . . . The Senate adopts without debate the bill (passed by the House on December 3), providing for the raising of a volunteer army in time of actual or threatened war. . . . In the House, a resolution authorizing the President to use force in Mexico is adopted by vote of 337 to 37.

April 21.—The Senate adopts, with broadening amendments, the resolution authorizing the President to use the army and navy in Mexico.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

March 20.—The President nominates Robert Lansing, of New York, to be Counselor of the State Department, and Cone Johnson, of Texas, to be Solicitor for that Department.

March 21.—The Department of Justice announces that a complete agreement has been reached for the dissolution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's monopoly of transportation systems in New England.

March 24.—The Arkansas Democratic primary results in the renomination of Senator Clarke and Governor Hays. . . . In the South Dakota Republican primary, Governor Byrne is renominated and Congressman Burke defeats Senator Crawford for the United States Senatorship. . . . The New York Assembly rejects the bills urged by Mayor Mitchel for the reorganization of police administration in New York City.

March 26.—The Massachusetts House adopts a woman-suffrage provision, previously passed by the Senate.

March 27.—The New York legislature adjourns without passing the appropriation bill.

April 1.—The permanent form of government for the Canal Zone, with Colonel Goethals as Governor, goes into effect. . . . Major-General

William W. Wotherspoon is appointed Chief of Staff of the Army.

April 2.—Announcement is made by the Organizing Committee of its selection of twelve Federal Reserve districts, with their central banking cities, created under the new Currency law. . . . The railroads' presentation of evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in support of their bill for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, is formally ended.

April 5.—Secretary Daniels issues an order forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors in the navy.

April 6.—Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader of the House of Representatives, defeats Congressman Hobson in the Alabama Senatorial primary; Braxton B. Comer is successful in the Democratic gubernatorial contest.

April 7.—The administration suffers its first loss of a seat in Congress; in the Seventh New Jersey District, Dow H. Drukker (Rep.) is elected by a large plurality over three other candidates, to succeed the late Mr. Bremner (Dem.). . . . James A. Gallivan (Dem.) is elected to Congress from the Twelfth Massachusetts District, the seat formerly occupied by Mayor Curley of Boston. . . . The women of Illinois participate in an election for the first time, for local offices; all of the eight women candidates for alderman in Chicago are defeated. . . . A small minority of the voters of New York carry the proposition to revise the State constitution in April, 1915. . . . In Milwaukee, Mayor Gerhard Bading is reelected on a non-partisan ticket, defeating the Socialist candidate, Emil Seidl. . . . In Kansas City, Mayor Henry L. Jost (Dem.) is reelected, defeating a non-partisan ticket pledged to commission government. . . . The Government loses its suit in the Circuit Court against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, as an alleged illegal and monopolistic combination.

April 16.—Governor Glynn of New York signs the bill revising the State banking laws.

April 17.—An attempt is made to assassinate Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of New York, by an elderly, half-demented man named Michael P. Mahoney; the bullet injures Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, seated beside the Mayor in an automobile.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

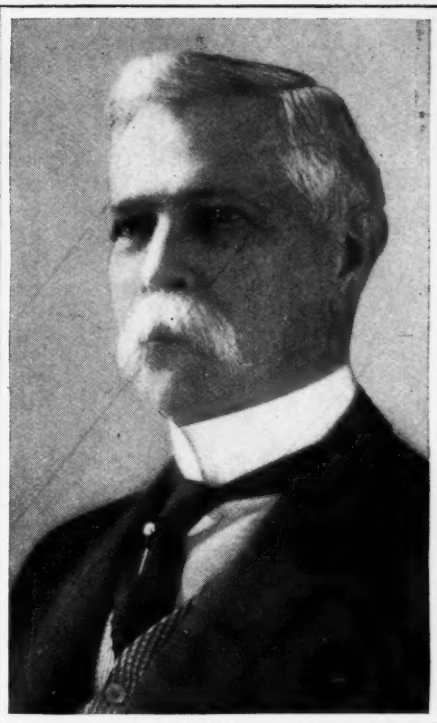
March 20.—The British Government's military activity in Ulster, to coerce the opposition to Home Rule, causes the resignation of many officers of regiments in Ireland.

March 21.—Mexican revolutionist troops under General Villa begin a long-threatened attack upon Torreon, the northernmost stronghold controlled by the Huerta government.

March 23.—The Japanese Emperor suspends the sessions of the Diet—deadlocked over the naval appropriation bill—for a period beyond the date of adjournment.

March 24.—The Japanese cabinet, under Count Yamamoto, resigns.

March 26.—The political and military crisis in Great Britain, arising from differences over Irish Home Rule, is further complicated by the resignations of Field Marshal Sir John French, Chief of the General Staff, and Adjutant-General Sir John



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HON. W. S. WEST, GEORGIA

(Colonel West has been appointed by Governor Slaton to the seat in the United States Senate left vacant by the death of Senator Bacon; and he will serve until the people elect his successor in November. He is a lawyer by profession, and has served his State for many years in the legislature.)

Spencer Ewart. . . . The Acting President of Peru, Vice-President Roberto E. Leguia, resigns.

March 30.—Premier Asquith accepts the resignation of Col. J. E. B. Seely, Secretary for War, and assumes the portfolio himself.

April 1.—The Mexican Congress convenes after an adjournment of four months.

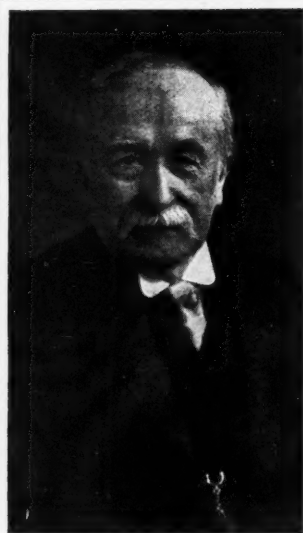
April 2.—The city of Torreon is captured by the Mexican revolutionists under General Villa, after eleven days' severe fighting; the revolutionists lose 1500 killed and wounded, and the Federals 2000. . . . Premier Salandra announces the policies of the new Italian ministry upon the reassembling of the parliament.

April 4.—A mass-meeting in Hyde Park, London, is attended by 400,000 persons, who protest against the enactment of Home Rule legislation without an appeal to the electorate.

April 5.—The Italian minister secures a majority of 180 against the Socialists and Radicals in a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies.

April 6.—The Irish Home Rule bill, by vote of 356 to 276, passes its second reading on its third passage through the British House of Commons.

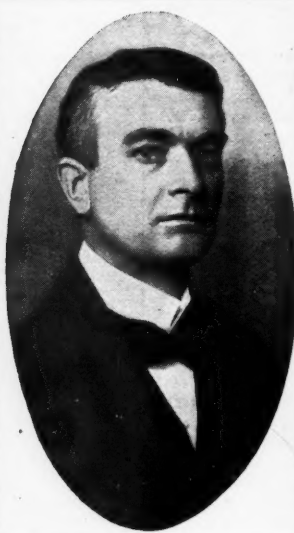
April 7.—The Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners orders reductions in freight rates on the railroads of Western Canada.



Photograph by Haeseler, Philadelphia

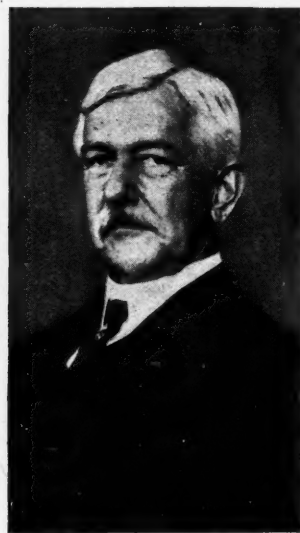
DR. WILLIAM W. KEEN

(Dr. Keen, the noted Philadelphia surgeon, has been elected president of the next congress, to be held in Paris in 1917)



DR. WILLIAM J. MAYO

(President of the American Surgical Association. Dr. Mayo's sanitarium at Rochester, Minn., is famed throughout the world)



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM C. GORGAS

(Dr. Gorgas, noted for his sanitary work at Panama, has recently been appointed Surgeon-General of the United States Army)

DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN SURGEONS PROMINENT AT THE CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, IN NEW YORK, LAST MONTH

April 8.—Premier Asquith, to legalize his assumption of the ministry of war in Great Britain, is reelected to the House of Commons, unopposed, from his constituency in East Fife, Scotland.

April 8-9.—The scene of war in Mexico shifts to Tampico, the great oil port on the Gulf of Mexico; many large oil tanks and commercial warehouses are set on fire by the revolutionists or by shells from the Federal warships.

April 13.—The attack upon Tampico by Mexican revolutionists comes to an end, and the refugees are landed from warships in the harbor. . . . The Chinese constitutional convention concludes its deliberations; the new constitution is said to abolish the cabinet and to narrow the powers of the parliament.

April 14.—The Mexican revolutionists enter San Pedro de las Colonias, near Torreon, after eleven days' fighting.

April 15.—Count Shigenobu Okuma succeeds in forming a ministry in Japan.

April 18.—It is announced that the Swedish elections, which began on March 27, resulted in the defeat of the Liberals by the Conservatives; the new parliament will be responsive to the popular demand for increased armaments.

April 19.—The revolutionary movement in Ecuador assumes serious proportions.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

March 28.—It becomes known that the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Denmark will fail of ratification in the Senates of both countries.

March 31.—Osman Mizima Pacha is named as Turkish Ambassador to the United States.

April 3.—John Lind, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico, leaves Vera Cruz for the United States.

April 5.—A special commission appointed by General Carranza, head of the Mexican revolution, reports that the Englishman William Benton was neither formally executed nor killed by General Villa, but was killed by a member of Villa's staff.

April 6.—General Villa and his subordinates among the military leaders of the Mexican revolution order the immediate expulsion of all Spaniards living in acquired territory.

April 7.—A treaty between the United States and Colombia, signed at Bogota, awards an indemnity of \$25,000,000 to Colombia, for her loss, through the revolt of Panama in 1903, of the territory which now constitutes the Panama Canal Zone. . . . Spain requests British aid, through the commander of the cruiser *Hermione* at Tampico, for Spanish subjects in Mexico who may need and apply for it; the United States vigorously protests to the revolutionist chief, Carranza, against the expulsion of Spaniards.

April 10.—A number of American sailors, landing at Tampico in an emergency to secure a supply of gasoline for their small boat, are arrested by Mexican government troops, but are afterwards released with an apology; Rear-Admiral Mayo, in command of the United States vessels at Tampico, demands a further apology in the form of a salute to the flag, which is refused.

April 11.—Italy informs Turkey that she will

continue to hold certain of the Egean Islands, unless she is awarded railroad and other concessions in Asia Minor.

April 13.—The Huerta government in Mexico orders the military commander at Tampico not to accede to the United States Admiral's demand for a salute to the flag.

April 14.—President Wilson orders the Atlantic fleet of fourteen battleships and cruisers to proceed to Tampico, Mexico, to enforce the demands of the United States.

April 15.—It is reported from Haiti that Germany has offered to take an active part in the administration of the republic, to straighten out its financial affairs.

April 16.—General Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico, agrees to order a salute to the American flag under certain conditions.

April 18.—President Wilson gives General Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico, until 6 p.m. on April 19 to salute the American flag; in the event of non-compliance he will ask authorization from Congress to use force.

April 19.—The time limit fixed by President Wilson expires, President Huerta refusing to order a salute to the American flag.

April 21.—President Wilson orders Rear-Admiral Fletcher, at Vera Cruz, to seize the custom house there, with its large stores of ammunition.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

March 23.—The battleship *Oklahoma* is launched at Camden, N. J.

March 27.—A prison sentence of one year is imposed upon Frank Tannenbaum, the young leader of the recent demonstration by the Industrial Workers of the World in the churches of New York City.

March 31.—Seventy-seven of the crew of the sealing steamer *Newfoundland* are frozen to death while stranded on an ice floe in the Strait of Belle Isle; the steamer *Southern Cross*, with her crew of 173, disappears. . . . A new aeroplane height record of 20,564 feet is established by the German aviator Linnekogel, at Johannisthal.

April 1.—All coal mines in Ohio are closed down as a result of the failure of negotiations for an agreement on a new basis of payment.

April 2.—A strike among the coal miners of Yorkshire, England, who demand a minimum wage, enlists the active support of 170,000 men. . . . Fire destroys a large portion of the waterfront section of St. Augustine, Fla.

April 7.—The Government's crop report indicates the third largest harvest of winter wheat in thirty years.

April 10.—Dr. Alexis Carrel, the eminent New York surgeon, announces that he has been able to operate successfully upon the heart of an animal by suspending the circulation of blood for several minutes.

April 13.—The International Surgical Congress convenes at New York City.

April 15.—A bust of William T. Stead, the distinguished English journalist and peace advocate, is unveiled in the Palace of Peace at The Hague on the second anniversary of his death.

April 16.—"General" Coxey and his second army of the unemployed begin at Massillon, Ohio, their march on the capital at Washington.

OBITUARY

March 20.—Wilton Lockwood, the portrait painter, 52. . . . Marie Jansen, formerly a prominent comic-opera singer, 65.

March 21.—John Norris, the newspaper man and advocate of free paper and wood pulp, 57. . . . Rev. Dr. James S. Dennis, missionary and authority on Christian missions, 71.

March 23.—Dr. Burr J. Ramage, an authority on water transportation in the United States, 55. . . . Harry Thurston Peck, formerly professor of Latin at Columbia University, 57. . . . James Parker, naval veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, and an authority on admiralty law, 82.

March 25.—Frederic Mistral, the French poet, 83. . . . Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, professor of English literature at University of Minnesota, 46.

March 26.—Fitzhugh Smith, noted for his services to the Union Army at the second battle of Bull Run, 78.

March 30.—Francis Wiley Jones, a distinguished electrical engineer and inventor, 67. . . . Dr. Egbert LeFevre, dean of the Medical College of New York University, 56. . . . Tito Mattei, the Italian composer and conductor, 72. . . . George W. Hill, formerly editor-in-chief of the Department of Agriculture, 68. . . . William Dewart, known as the "father of the Canadian protective tariff," 77.

March 31.—Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the noted artist, 65. . . . Timothy D. Sullivan, the Irish patriot, 86. . . . William Richardson, Representative from the Eighth Alabama District, 73. . . . Rt. Rev. William Woodruff Niles, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, 81.

April 2.—Paul Johann Ludwig von Heyse, the German novelist, 84. . . . Robert Hirschfeld, the Austrian composer, 56.

April 4.—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, owner of thousands of acres of timber land in the Northwest, 79.

April 5.—Thomas Ryan, formerly United States Minister to Mexico, 75.

April 6.—Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 70. . . . Edward Marston, a well-known publisher and author, 89.

April 7.—Cy Warman, the Western poet and short-story writer, 58. . . . Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the distinguished New York surgeon, 69.

April 9.—Dowager Empress Haruko of Japan, 64. . . . Eben S. Draper, recently Governor of Massachusetts, 55.

April 11.—Rear-Admiral Andrew Dunlap, U. S. N., retired, 69. . . . Col. T. H. Smith, president of Beaumont College, 70.

April 14.—Sir William Whyte, former vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Premier of Manitoba, 70.

April 15.—George Alfred Townsend, formerly a noted war correspondent for New York newspapers, 73. . . . William S. Shallenberger, ex-Congressman from Pennsylvania and for many years an Assistant Postmaster-General.

April 16.—Dr. George W. Hill, the noted astronomer, 76.

April 19.—Samuel Rutherford Crockett, the Scottish novelist, 53.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CONVENTIONS, CELEBRATIONS, AND EXPOSITIONS, 1914

CELEBRATIONS AND EXPOSITIONS

PLACE	DATE
Anglo-American Exposition.....	May-October
Baltic Exhibition.....	Summer
International Exhibition.....	May-October
International Exhibition for the Book Industry and Graphic Arts.....	May-October
International Urban Exposition.....	September 6-13
International Star-Spangled Banner Centennial.....	May 28-31
Pagant and Masquing Commemorating Founding of St. Louis.....	June 29
Spanish-American Exhibition.....	May 13-Oct. 15
Swiss National Exposition.....	

EDUCATIONAL GATHERINGS

Catholic Educational Association.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
Catholic Summer School of America.....	Cliff Haven, N. Y.
Chautauqua Assembly.....	Chautauqua, N. Y.
National Education Association.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Summer School of the South.....	Knoxville, Tenn.

MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES

American Baptist Home Mission Society.....	Boston, Mass.
American Christian Missionary Society.....	Atlanta, Ga.
American Missionary Association.....	Providence, R. I.
American Sunday School Union.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
American Unitarian Association.....	Boston, Mass.
Brotherhood of the Holy Spirit.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Wagoner, Okla.
International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
International Sunday School Association.....	Detroit, Mich.
National Spiritualists' Association.....	Chicago, Ill.
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.....	Boston, Mass.
Northern Baptist Convention.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Northfield Conferences and Summer Schools.....	Boston, Mass.
Missionary Education Movement.....	{ Blue Ridge, N. C. Silver Bay, N. Y.
Presbyterian Church (North) U. S. A., General Assembly.....	Chicago, Ill.
Presbyterian Church (South) U. S. A., General Assembly.....	Chicago, Ill.
Reformed Church in America.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Reformed (German) Church in the United States.....	Laurens, S. C.
Reformed Presbyterian Church of No. America, General Synod.....	Bloomington, Ind.
Southern Baptist Convention.....	Nashville, Tenn.
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 Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
 National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis Washington, D. C.
 National Conference on City Planning Toronto, Canada
 Purity Congress Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER OCCASIONS

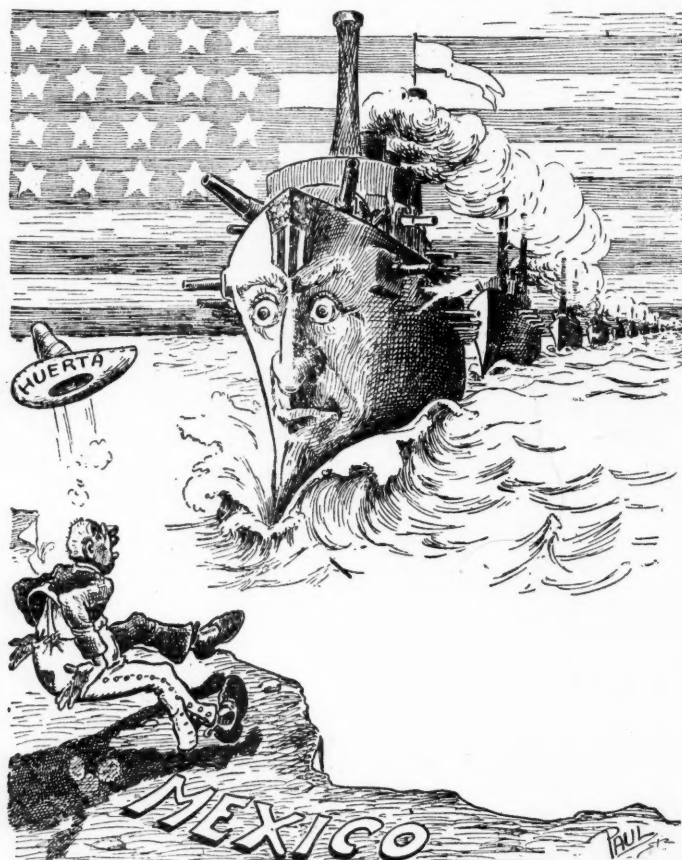
American Bankers' Association Richmond, Va.
 American Federation of Labor Philadelphia, Pa.
 Associated Advertising Clubs of America Toronto, Canada
 Esperanto Association of North America Chicago, Ill.
 Farmers' National Congress Fort Worth, Texas
 Grand Army of the Republic Detroit, Mich.
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 International Sunshine Society Moons, Pa.
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 Merle Thorpe, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
 A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.
 Nathan Bedford Forrest (Adjutant-General), Memphis, Tenn.
 H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.
 Major-Gen. William E. Mickle (Adjutant General), New Orleans, La.
 Mrs. Edward Carl Schnabel, Box 1654, New Orleans, La.
 G. E. Rausch (Adjutant-General), Washington, D. C.

CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



"BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT"
From the *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City)



"NOT YET, BUT SOON!"
From the *Picayune* (New Orleans)



"COME, SEÑOR, BE POLITE"
From the *Record* (Philadelphia)



THE END OF WATCHFUL WAITING
From the *Sun* (New York)

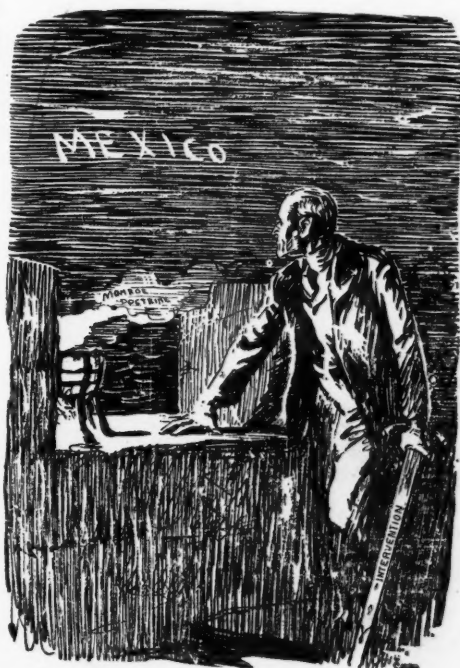


INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES
—Take off your hat!
—I will if you will.
From the *Tribune* (New York)

THE cartoons on the Mexican situation all indicate the end of the period of "watchful waiting." It can hardly be denied that Uncle Sam has been exceedingly patient with the provisional President of Mexico, in view of the numerous atrocities committed on American citizens and indignities offered to the United States Government. Our border States especially have chafed at the restraint of our policy of peace.



YOU NEVER CAN TELL
From the *Picayune* (New Orleans)



"WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"
From the *Sun* (New York)



DOING THE SIR WALTER RALEIGH ACT
UNCLE SAM: "Step right on it, Miss!"
From the American (Baltimore)



WHAT ELSE COULD THEY DO?
From the Tribune (New York)



THE HOLD UP
From the Leader (Cleveland)



"CANALIMONY"
From the Post-Intelligencer (Seattle, Wash.)



MONROE TURNED TO THE WALL
From the Chronicle (San Francisco)



WILL SHE LET HIM HAVE IT?
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)



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STIRRING TIMES, THESE—A GREAT DEAL TOO STIRRING!

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



A PROMISING BROOD

From the *Central Press Association* (Cleveland)



ROUGH RIDING THE IRON HORSE

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The subject of railroad freight rates has been agitating business circles for some time. Apropos of this, an article on the present financial crisis confronting American railroads will be found on page 560 of this issue.

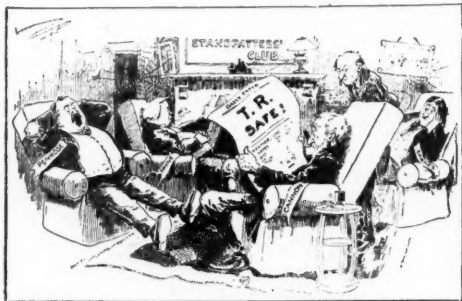


BOUND

From the *Sun* (New York)



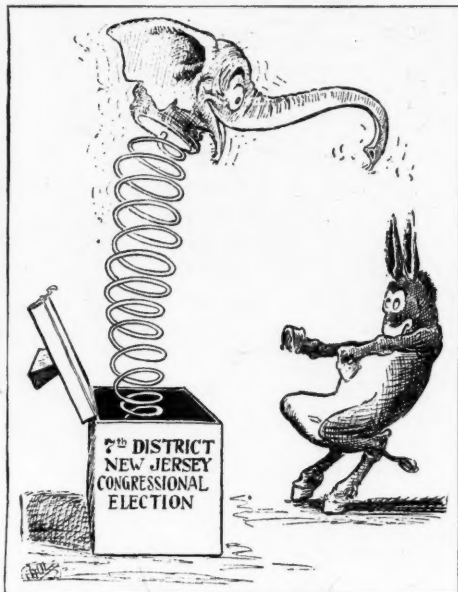
"SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED, BUT STILL IN THE RING"
From the Central Press Association (Cleveland, Ohio)



"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS"
From the Daily News (Chicago)



BAGGING THE SENATORSHIP
(Representative Underwood won the Senatorial primaries in Alabama against Representative Hobson)
From the Star (Washington, D. C.)



OH, MERCY!
From the Jersey Journal (Jersey City)

The women of Illinois, although not successful in electing any of their aldermanic candidates, are supposed to have helped considerably in making many Illinois towns "dry." The Congressional election in the 7th District of New Jersey was especially noteworthy, as it was expected to reflect some opinion as to the administration at Washington.



THE CALL OF THE NEW YORK "MOOSE"
From the Herald (Rochester, N. Y.)



THE OCTOPUS OF EUROPE

(A German view of Russia's ambitious statecraft. See comment in editorial pages of this issue)
From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart)

Russia's tentacles, in the opinion of some world statesmen, aim at embracing the whole of Europe. The cartoon from the *Bulletin*, of Sydney, Australia, seems to indicate that the American Beef Trust is effecting an entrance to the trade of the Antipodes. Ulster's



IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH
(But if they want it out—)
From *London Opinion* (London)



THE MAN WITH THE JEMMY (to the Tory press):
 "For goodness' sake put that penny whistle away. You
 gave me a start, I thought it was the Cops."

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.)

attitude on Irish home rule continues to occupy attention in England.



MISS ULSTER: "An' what's the good of him sendin' me flowers when I've told him 'no' already?"

MR. PUNCH: "Well, now, come, my dear—won't you just take a good look at them before you start turning up your pretty nose?"

From *Punch* (London)

WHY THE PANAMA TOLLS EXEMPTION SHOULD BE REPEALED

BY ROBERT L. OWEN

(United States Senator from Oklahoma)

THE President's Message gave three grounds requesting the repeal of the toll-exemption provision for coastwise vessels belonging to citizens of the United States passing through the Panama Canal:

1. That it was in plain contravention of the meaning of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901.

2. That it was economically unwise.

3. That it would greatly embarrass the President in managing our foreign affairs.

THE NATIONAL HONOR

A nation should be as sensitive of its national honor as a private individual. We should, therefore, scrupulously regard our treaties and respect a fair interpretation put upon the treaties.

In 1850 we entered into the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for the express purpose of obviating a very serious and dangerous condition which had arisen between the United States and Great Britain, which latter had set up a protectorate in Honduras and was proposing to take possession of certain points on the coast of Honduras and Nicaragua, and had seized Tigre Island. We agreed with Great Britain that neither country should control any interoceanic canal across the American Isthmus, but that such canal (Art. VIII) shall be

open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other state, etc.

The Civil War followed in the United States, with its difficult problems. The construction of the canal had not been accomplished up to 1900, but then the United States, having learned by the Spanish-American War the great importance of an interoceanic canal, determined to undertake it.

The Convention of 1850 forbade the United States or Great Britain to undertake to build or own such canal. It became necessary to obtain release from the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. This was accomplished by

the Convention of 1900, which provided in the preamble that in making a new agreement it was intended to do so

without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII of that convention (referring to the convention of 1850). (Supra.)

It provided in Article II as follows:

Art. II. The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention (which convention is hereby superseded) adopt, as the basis of such neutralization, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople October 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal, that is to say:

1. The canal shall be *free and open*, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce, and of war of *all nations*, on terms of *entire equality*, so that there shall be *no discrimination against any nation, or its citizens or subjects*, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise.

It will be here observed that the Senate confirmed this agreement, recognizing the principle of neutralization in Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which meant equal treatment to the ships of all nations using the canal; that the article also referred to the Convention of Constantinople, which provides the same treatment to the ships of all nations, and then in Section I, again emphasizing that the canal should be free and open on terms of entire equality, with no discrimination, in two paragraphs emphasized the policy of no discrimination against a citizen of any nation, and in three different ways.

This principle appears, therefore, in this form of the treaty, in four different ways.

This treaty, however, was recast and was ratified in a somewhat changed form, on the 16th of December, 1901. The new draft of the treaty again, in the preamble, referring to the construction of the canal, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, states that it shall be done,

without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII of that convention (1850).

Article III recites:

The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules, *substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople*, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:

1. The canal *shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations* observing these rules, on terms of *entire equality*, so that there shall be *no discrimination* against any of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be *just and equitable*.

Again, the preamble also provides the principle of "no discrimination" against the citizens of any nation, and terms of "entire equality."

Senator Bacon moved to strike out the words in the preamble, recognizing Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, giving equality, and his motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

Senator McLaurin, on December 16, 1901, moved to strike out of Article III the reference to the Convention of Constantinople, which recognized "equality," and his motion was overwhelmingly defeated. It should be remembered that the amendment proposed by Senator Bard to the Convention of 1900, as follows:

The United States *reserves the right*, in the regulation and management of the canal, *to discriminate* in respect of the charges of traffic in favor of vessels of its own citizens engaged in the coastwise trade

was voted down in the United States Senate,—says 43, yeas 27.

It is contended by those who favor the toll exemption that the convention of 1901 must be interpreted as giving the right to the citizens of the United States to have toll exemption, because the United States is not one of the nations referred to in Article III, Section I, as the term "all nations observing these rules," does not include the United States; that while the United States adopts these rules and enforces the observance of these rules, the United States itself does not observe these rules.

In point of fact the United States *does* observe these rules, and compels their observance, but observes them in a different way, because the United States has some rights as sovereign and as owner, which it

acquired by the Panama Treaty of 1903, two years after the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, through which it acquired sovereignty and the ownership of the land for the purpose of building and maintaining the Panama Canal.

To grant the toll exemption to coastwise vessels belonging to citizens of the United States would result in a necessary discrimination against the citizens of other nations, because the legislative authority exempting such vessels from paying tolls, would lead to the adjustment of the tolls disproportionately upon the shipping of other nations. It would require, under the Act, no necessary record of such coastwise shipping, thus opening the way to discrimination. It would permit, also, coastwise shipping unavoidably to take freight through the canal from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast and there be reshipped in other bottoms, thus giving a lower freight rate to foreign shipping in competition with foreign ships not having this favorable discrimination.

The President states that it is the unanimous opinion of the representatives of foreign powers that the toll exemption act is a violation of the treaty provision. The President of the United States, representing the people of the United States, has declared it to be his opinion that this is true. A majority of the House of Representatives has acquiesced in this view. Apparently a majority of the Senate entertains this opinion.

It is not denied that if the tolls are just and equitable and apportioned on the traffic, the United States may grant such subsidies as it may see fit, and since this way is open without offending the nations of the world, it would seem to be much wiser to observe the terms of the treaty, by granting no discrimination and making the charges equal to the ships belonging to citizens of all nations, including the United States, and then giving such subsidy as the United States may deem wise. But those opposing the repeal provision strongly oppose this suggestion on the ground that the people of the United States will not approve the giving of subsidies. It is obvious that whatever the form, whether the remission of tolls before collecting, or remitting the tolls when collected, it is, nevertheless, a subsidy, as Senator Lodge, Senator Gallinger, Mr. Taft, and others, have so expressly stated.

President Taft said, in his official memorandum of August 24, 1912, to accompany the Panama Act:

The policy of exempting the coastwise trade from all tolls really involves the question of

granting a government subsidy for the purpose of encouraging that trade, in competition with the trade of the trans-continental railroads.

In the Declaration of Independence the American colonies assured the world of their "decent respect to the opinions of all mankind." When we find that all mankind agree that this treaty means "complete equality," means "no discrimination," means "just and equitable charges," means the principle laid down in the eighth article of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, means the principle controlling the Suez Canal,—when we find our own statesmen such as leading Republicans like Senators Lodge and Root and Brandegee, and the leading Democrats expressing the same opinion as to the meaning of the treaty, it would not be showing a "decent respect to the opinions of all mankind" to ignore or express defiance of that opinion, which, after all, is based upon sound sense and sound principles of justice and equity and supported by the best American opinion.

Still less are we justified in flouting the opinions of the world, in order to give out of the public treasury a million dollars a year to the coastwise monopoly, shown to be in control of the coastwise shipping to the extent of 93 per cent. of the freight (see Report, Committee on Merchant Marine, 1909, also Report of Commissioner of Corporations on Transportation by Water in the United States, Part 4, December 23, 1912).

Senator Lodge patriotically took the position that he would hold up the hands of the President of the United States because he represented *all the people of the United States* and not a part of the people, in dealing with foreign affairs, and because if the President were discredited before the world, it would weaken the prestige and dignity of the United States before the world. This patriotic position taken by a Republican leader, an avowed strong partisan,—should appeal with especial force to those who are further bound by ties of party loyalty.

THE FREIGHT RATE INCREASE: A CRISIS IN RAILROAD FINANCE

THE country hopes for an early decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the railroads of the Eastern territory—north of the Potomac and east of the Ohio River—for a horizontal increase in freight rates of 5 per cent. It was reported in April that the decision of the Commission might very likely be handed down by the month of June or before.

During the past month, the spokesmen for the railroads have added many strong arguments in the shape of facts and figures to their plea for increased rates, and many associations of business men representing the shipping interests have come forward to express their willingness and desire to stand higher charges in their transportation expenses, in the belief that the relief the railroads would obtain from a rate increase and the consequent stimulus to industry would be more important to business men than the handicap of a 5-per-cent. increase in their own shipping charges. The plea of the railroad men for the necessity of higher rates has been given further strength by the enormous decreases in net earnings of the roads during the first quarter of 1914, and by the passing or reduction of dividends of a number of roads.

The wide publicity very properly given to the struggle of the railroads for higher rates has had the consequence of bringing the question of the coming decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission into first prominence as the undetermined factor in financial and industrial problems, and, indeed, has resulted in making this single factor seem of even much more permanent and fundamental weight than the very real importance it actually possesses. But there can be no doubt that this factitious prominence of the rate decision is, in our present halting state of enterprise and industry, only an added reason for a prompt determination by the Commission.

THE RATE QUESTION IN RETROSPECT

It will be remembered that it was in 1910 when the railroads made their first application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in freight rates. At that time they asked for an increase of 10 per cent. In the hearings nearly four years ago, the spokesmen for the railroads did not have the convincing data at hand that are now furnished by the recent figures of railroad earnings and expenses and cost of new capital. It was also true that the facts then at hand were not

presented with nearly so much skill and convincingness as have been shown in the present hearings before the Commission by such men as President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and President Rea of the Pennsylvania.

In 1910, too, the application was made in a period of expanding gross earnings and at a time when the state of public opinion was such that it would have been difficult to imagine numerous bodies of shippers working actively as they are now doing for the privilege of paying higher shipping rates.

Thus, although it was undoubtedly true four years ago that the best railroad men were honestly convinced by the facts confronting them—which had not been skilfully marshalled and co-ordinated—that the situation absolutely demanded higher rates; and although competent detached observers had come to the same conclusion from a study of the rapidly increasing costs of railroad operation in the face of stationary revenue rates, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided against any increase. By the opening months of 1913, the managers of the railroads had been confronted by so many reasons of growing strength for the necessity of charging more for freight transportation, that they began a more carefully planned campaign, and the application now being considered was made in May of 1913. The present question has, then, been under consideration by the Commission for nearly a year.

A RAILROAD CRISIS NOW

The most recent reports of the operations of the railroads seem to justify their contention that a real crisis is at hand. So far as concerns the roads in the Eastern classification territory, not only has there been a very sharp decline in gross earnings—a matter of much import in a country where traffic has been doubling every ten or twelve years; the falling off in net earnings has been unparalleled in the history of our roads.

During the seven months to February 1st, these lines suffered a loss of \$5,600,000 in gross earnings and \$52,000,000 in net earnings. For the months of January and February of this year, the net earnings of the New York Central were only 24 per cent. of the figure for 1913, and the net for the Pennsylvania system fell off no less than 52 per cent.

It is reported that the Eastern railroads laid off, during the past half year, more than 100,000 men. Numbers of trains have been withdrawn from the schedules. Not since the panic of 1907 and the following depression

has there been such a wholesale cancelling of railroad orders for equipment, supplies, and material.

It is estimated by financial statisticians outside the railroads that the year 1914 will show a decline from last year in net earnings of the country's roads of from ninety to one hundred million dollars.

A SUMMARY OF THE CAUSES

Assuming that the railroads are facing a crisis, what are the causes? Many, if not most economists are of the opinion that the great fundamental cause of the present plight of our transportation systems is the extraordinary rise in prices due to the appreciation of gold following the phenomenal increase in production of the metal, which since 1890 has more than quadrupled in yearly output. Such economists point out that with the price of the railroad commodity—transportation—fixed, while all the elements going into the cost of producing the commodity have increased enormously with the gold inflation, no other result than a railroad crisis could have been looked for. It should be said that the advocates of this theory did point out, years before the present crisis was reached, that it was coming in just about this way.

But the more immediate causes which the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroad heads must attempt to cope with were well summarized by President Rea of the Pennsylvania system in his testimony last month: inadequate rates; increasing costs of operation; the high cost of railroad capital due to the fright of the investing public over increasing wages, taxes, and governmental restraint, and inability of the railroads to offer the higher returns to capital which it is insisting on in response to the general higher cost of living.

As to the increased cost of railroading, the officers of the Lehigh Valley have presented figures showing that as compared with 1898, maintenance of way expense per mile of track has increased from \$725 to \$1524; that locomotives cost \$25,000 now as against \$15,000 in 1898, and that steel coaches cost \$12,000 now, while wooden coaches cost \$8000 in that year.

DIVIDEND RECORDS BEGIN TO SUFFER

During the past half year a number of the weaker roads and some that had for a generation been considered strong have omitted or scaled down their usual dividends. Among those that have passed their divi-



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THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COM-

(Left to right: Commissioners Henry Clay Hall, C. C. McChord, J. C. Clements,

dends entirely are the Cincinnati & Northern, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (common dividend). Toledo, Columbia & Ohio River (part of the Pennsylvania system), the New Haven, the Boston & Maine, the Colorado & Southern (first and second preferred dividends), and the Norfolk & Southern.

Roads that have reduced their dividends in these recent months are the Youngstown & Ohio River (from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent.), Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis ("Big Four") (from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent.), and the St. Louis & Southwestern (from 5 per cent. to 2 per cent.).

In arguing for the rate increase, Mr. Newman Erb presented a calculation showing that since 1906, when the Interstate Commerce Commission was given power over rate-making, the value of railroad securities in the United States has depreciated, measured in market price, by no less than \$3,000,000,000,—a total which gives a striking suggestion of the public concern as to the future of railroad dividends, even after considerable allowance is made for a comparison of present prices with those of a period of inflation and abnormal speculative activity.

COST OF NEW CAPITAL TO THE RAILROADS

Although during recent months there has been an abundant supply of money, bringing the call loan rate in Wall Street to 2 per cent. or less, and allowing first-class commercial borrowers to obtain money for $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the railroads have been forced, owing to the widespread and deep apprehension concerning their future, to pay from 5 per cent. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for money to be used for short terms, from six months

to five years. This is true even of roads whose credit in their class should compare fairly with the credit of gilt-edged commercial borrowers in their class.

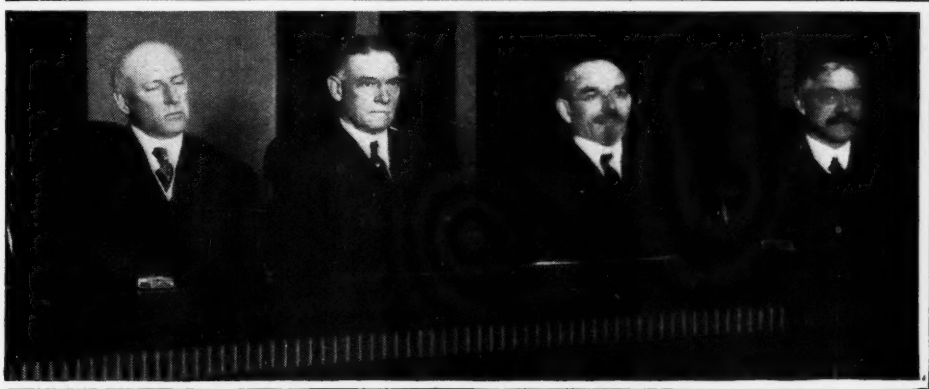
Thus, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad was forced to pay 6 per cent. for its one-year loan, the Southern Railway could not obtain a three-years' loan at better than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cost, and even the Michigan Central, the most successful of recent short-time borrowers, was forced to pay 5 per cent. In recent flotations of long-term bonds, such sterling issues as the Lehigh Valley general mortgage bonds cost the company 5 per cent., the Southern Pacific convertible 5s were floated at a cost of 5.25 per cent., and the Oregon Short Line guaranteed $4\frac{1}{2}$ s cost the issuer 4.75 per cent.

LOW EARNINGS OF NEW CAPITAL

The railroad managers have given, in recent hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, some striking figures to explain the reluctance of capital to build and improve railroads. They point out that since 1910 the Eastern railroads have increased their investment in property and equipment by the sum of \$660,000,000.

During that period, their gross earnings increased \$186,000,000, but the expenses of doing business increased \$203,000,000. This means that instead of adding to their net earnings some \$40,000,000, which would have been the condition if the new capital had succeeded in obtaining a return of six per cent., without any loss in the return on the old capital,—they actually find themselves poorer by \$17,000,000 annual net than they were before this new investment of \$660,000,000 had been made.

In accounting for this remarkable result,



MISSION AS NOW CONSTITUTED

James S. Harlan [chairman], Edgar E. Clark, B. H. Meyer, Winthrop M. Daniels)

the figures of the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad show that the rates of pay for labor on that system were last year 37 per cent. higher than those which prevailed in 1910. The Eastern roads, as a whole, calculate that on the basis of the same working force employed in 1910 as was employed in 1913, the wages paid in the latter year would have been greater by \$48,000,000 than they were in 1910.

HIGHER TAXES AND EXPENSIVE LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

In explaining why, with a greater investment, the net return is smaller, the railroads add to the greater labor cost the increase in taxes and the drain of expensive legislative requirements. They report that taxes for the Northeastern roads have increased more than 111 per cent. in the past ten years. The extra-crew laws passed by several States have cost over \$6,000,000 per year without, according to the railroads, aiding the safety or efficiency of train operation.

As a sample of legislative drains, they point out that the State of New Jersey has passed a law making the railroads pay the entire cost of changing grade crossings, and they say that if all these grade crossings had to be removed at once, the cost would be at least \$60,000,000.

It is obvious to an impartial observer that the managers of the railroads are honestly puzzled by the number and variety of legislative restrictions, many of which are ill-advised or even directly conflicting with one another.

The remarkable showing of expenses and revenues noted above and the fact that at present the credit of the railroads is nothing like so good as the credit of the average

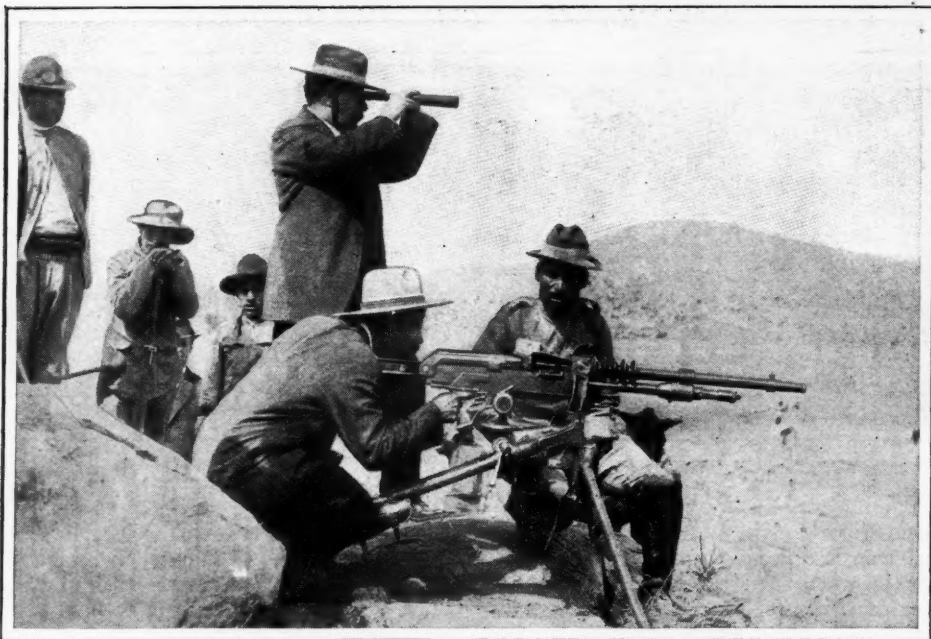
commercial borrower help to explain the news that the railway industry is being extended now at a rate slower than in any period since 1897. According to figures of the *Railway Age Gazette*, the new mileage of railroads in the United States was last year practically the same as in 1912 and 1911, and these three years show a falling off from every year since the great depression between 1894 and 1897. The new mileage in 1913 was 3071, while in 1902 there were constructed 6026 miles of new track. Railroad men believe that at least 100,000 miles of new road ought to be built during the next twenty years to serve the country's needs.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL

The railroads must be in a position to earn a fair return on capital after making the costly improvements inevitable in systems built up gradually from disconnected straggling lines, originally planned with no prevision of the enormously increased demands upon them.

The present average capitalization of our roads, about \$60,000 per mile, must tend to come closer to the average capitalization of the English roads,—about \$275,000 per mile, to give adequate service to a country tending to approach the English density of population and industry.

The conditions described here make it difficult for the necessary capital to be raised. And over and above these general and specific difficulties is the undetermined factor of the loss in shipping to our railroads from the use of the Panama Canal. Certainly not all of the Isthmian traffic will be new traffic, and the conditions noted in this article show that any subtraction whatever from the traffic and revenues of the roads in the years just before us will be a serious matter.



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GENERAL VILLA SIGHTING A RAPID-FIRE GUN BEFORE TORREON

PANCHO VILLA, MAN AND SOLDIER

By N. C. ADOSSIDES

[The author of this article is an experienced war correspondent of extended acquaintance with Mexican affairs.—THE EDITOR.]

AFTER thirteen days of bloody and desperate battle Torreon fell under the fist of Pancho Villa. This was, up to that time (April), the most terrific blow that the iron-clad paw had dealt the Federal Government of Mexico, as it captured one of the most important strongholds of that government.

Torreon is a town in North Central Mexico. It has a population of 35,000; it is the greatest railroad junction in the Republic; it is the heart of the vast cotton and mining interests, and it has an architectural and business-like air that is more American than any other city in Mexico. Upon taking possession of this flourishing capital of the State of Coahuila, General Villa ordered the expulsion of the Spaniards, and, according to dispatches from Mexico, has shipped for the profit of the Constitutionalists one million dollars' worth out of six million dollars' worth of confiscated cotton. It is doubtful if even these measures will satisfy Villa's hatred for the Spanish, whom he considers as the aiders and abettors of the Federal

Government, and therefore his own noxious enemies.

With the capture of Torreon the Constitutionalists are in possession of practically all of Northern Mexico, with the exception of Saltillo and Monterey, which towns were expected to be the scenes of the next engagements. Indicative as the downfall of Torreon may seem, it does not necessarily mean that Pancho Villa will have a "walk-over" to Mexico City. Several hundreds of miles lie between the conquered Torreon and the unconquered Mexican capital, and many of these miles are desert. If the Constitutionalists continue to be victorious southward and succeed in taking the two important points, Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, they will press on to the flat and open country where Victoriano Huerta might strike a decisive blow for the preservation of the adjacent capital and the Federal Government. And he is capable of a victory, provided his army remains loyal, for the provisional President is the ablest military man in Mexico, and, regardless of what may be said against his



PANCHO VILLA. FIELD COMMANDER OF THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTIONALIST FORCES

provisional presidency, he is an actual military and diplomatic power.

A RECORD OF PLUNDER AND RAPINE

From an American point of view the success of the Constitutionalists at Torreon is more advantageous than their defeat would have been. Villa has won for the present-day rebels what Orozco lost for the rebels of two years ago, and in this instance the issue was of tremendous consequence, for had Huerta triumphed at Torreon his increased prestige would have further complicated the position of the Administration in Washington, from a practical as well as an international viewpoint.

Interesting and romantic to a degree is the

fact that the presiding genius of this prospering rebel campaign is the notorious bandit and freebooter, Pancho Villa, the bold and ambitious scavenger of the very country which is now so distressed and baffled by his amazing generalship. It was at Mapimi that I had the doubtful pleasure of meeting, under intimate circumstances, this Fra Diavolo of Mexico. Then a war correspondent with Madero's Federal army (in the year 1912), I found myself at the little mining town in the company of Raoul Madero, a younger brother of the assassinated President. Madero, an enthusiastic admirer of the reinstated outlaw, was anxiously awaiting Villa's return from the battle of Parral. There were rumors of his defeat and possible an-



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ONE OF THE MARKET-PLACES IN TORREON, MOST AMERICAN OF MEXICAN CITIES

nihilation. After five days the suspense was ended by the arrival of the defeated Colonel Villa, who, to compensate himself for his rebuff and satisfy his craving for bullying and looting, had, before evacuating Parral, robbed its bank of 180,000 pesos and on the retreat annexed to his procession one thousand sheep.

His approach was a marvelous spectacle. With intense curiosity I watched him fling himself from his horse, this swaggering and ferocious master of six hundred worn-out men—the remnant of his army; 180,000 stolen pesos, borne in sacks; scores of half-starved horses and mules that were being led away to shelter, and 1000 bewildered sheep, a toothsome gift to the Federal army. Madero flew to meet him, and in a few minutes I received an invitation to dine with the ravenous adventurer. So occupied he was with gorging that he paid the most meager attention to Madero and myself, but later, when he had led us to his primitive quarters upstairs, he relieved himself of pistols, cartridge belts and various other warlike trappings and, spreading his huge bulk on a rickety bed, began

to smoke *cigaros* and be as sociable as his reticent nature permitted. He explained his defeat at Parral. Orozco had several times the number of his own men, he said, and went on to recommend to us his own courage and contumacy. "Orozco will never forget Pancho Villa and the battle of Parral," was his boastful climax to the tale.

"And the sacks?" I ventured to inquire.

"Full of flour," interrupted Madero, agog with admiration for his hero.

At that moment Madero was called away by General Tellez and I was left alone with the bandit. Clad in picturesque charro costume, big-boned and alert, with heavy, bronzed face set with eyes bright and cunning enough to serve a tiger, he looked as one might imagine a robust representative of the lower regions who has disguised himself

just enough to visit without fear of detection a more civilized realm. His speech was somber and slow, his silence deep and suspicious.

LEVYING TRIBUTE ON A COUNTRY BANK

"Are the sacks really filled with flour, Colonel?" I asked him.

He grinned. "Flour from the



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THE POST-OFFICE AT TORREON



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VILLA DIRECTING THE MOVEMENTS OF HIS TROOPS FROM AN AUTOMOBILE

(A little over a year ago Pancho Villa joined the present Constitutionalist revolution and has won a brilliant series of victories, capturing enormous quantities of ammunition and guns, war supplies, and provisions. The most important strongholds in Mexico have fallen into his hands after bloody battles. He now controls the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic.)

bank of Parral—Terrazas's flour that financed Orozco's revolution," was the chuckling reply. He then volunteered the following information: "I took Parral after a fierce battle and for eleven days I was the master of the town, but, receiving no reinforcements and being surrounded by superior forces, I decided to abandon it. Before evacuating, however, I went to the Banco Minero, owned by Louis Terrazas, and approached the cashier's window. 'My name is Pancho Villa,' I said. 'How much cash have you on hand?' The cashier answered in a weak voice, 'One hundred and eighty thousand pesos, Señor.' 'I need them right away,' said I. 'Fill the sacks that are loaded on the mules outside of your building and *muy pronto*.'

"Upon obeying, the frightened little man begged me for a receipt for the money, a matter for his personal protection. I handed him one that read: 'I have received from the Banco Minero of Parral the sum of 180,000 pesos as a booty of war which the Federal authorities will not have to repay.' Then I folded up the paper and wrote on top of it: 'You have been for a long time supporting and paying money to the rebels in the North; just for a change pay some

to the Federals in the South.' Then I pat-
ted the little man, gave him the receipt and a cigarette, and left him with a '*Muchas gracias, Señor.*'"

BEGINNING OF A BANDIT'S CAREER

After this recital and various other hints at his methods and principles, it was not difficult to believe in Villa's biography as it had been told to me by Raoul Madero, then his intimate and trusted friend and today his constant companion and adviser. From this source I learned the origin of Villa's career of brigandage.

At the death of his father, Francisco, or Pancho, was left in charge of the Villa ranch in the state of Chihuahua and with it assumed the responsibility of his mother and a young sister, the latter a Mexican beauty of coquettish tendencies. Becoming enamored of the county sheriff of the city of Chihuahua, the girl eloped with him. Forgetful of the marriage ceremony the couple fled to the mountains. The enraged Pancho, with an escort of cowboys and a priest, pursued the runaways. Overtaking them, he forced matrimony upon the unwilling sheriff, then handing him a shovel, commanded his brother-in-law to dig a grave. That hor-



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APPROACH TO TORREON

rid task completed, Pancho shot down the terrified bridegroom and rolled his body into the pit.

This incident was lurid enough to startle authorities hardened to crime and lawlessness and it was necessary for the murderer effectually to absent himself from the justice that was soon on his trail. With that escape began his life of bandit and marauder. For fifteen years he roamed the Durango and Chihuahua Sierras. Porfirio Diaz had bid \$20,000 for his head and the inspired rurales tracked him from hiding-place to hiding-place. Villa himself told me much of this period. "I have had forty-eight en-

ranch was owned by a Mr. Gunther, a Belgian and a naturalized American citizen who had married a Mexican woman renowned for her beauty and spirit. Mr. Gunther raised the finest racing horses in Mexico and these were the object of Villa's visit. Arrived at the ranch he was informed that the owner was away, whereupon he instructed a servant to announce him to Mrs. Gunther. That lady decided to receive the famous outlaw, but under the protection of the American flag. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted in the court-yard and the hostess appeared. Villa, unabashed by the formality of his reception, asked permission to

counters with the rurales and killed thirty-seven of my enemies," said he. "I was wounded nine times, but never seriously."

RESPECTING A WOMAN'S COURAGE

It would take more than wounds to feaze this toughened brigand. Villa is, above all his allotted virtues and deficiencies, a man of superb courage and tenacity and at rare intervals he can be even kind and chivalrous. During his bandit days he went one afternoon with a few of his faithful followers to a ranch near the town of Santa Rosalia. This



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THE SIEGE OF TORREON

visit the stables, coolly urging that his own horses were old and worn out and that it would be necessary to replace them. Mrs. Gunther refused to grant the permission, reminding him that her husband was not there to authorize such a proceeding.

"Very well," was the amiable assent, "but would you not allow me to smoke a cigarette and look into your beautiful eyes?"

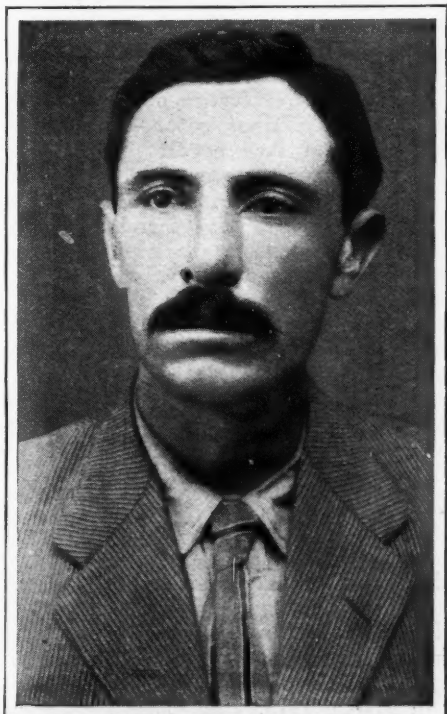
The lady pointed to the American flag, and while the bandit's sentimental gaze was so distracted she covered him with her pistol. "But why?" he queried; "you are my countrywoman!"

"But an American citizen," was the calm retort.

Overcome with admiration for the woman's pluck, the daring rover gallantly removed his sombrero, bowed and departed, promising that he would never under any circumstances attack the Gunther property. And he kept his promise.

A PARTISAN OF MADERO ✓

When Francisco Madero started his revolution against Porfirio Diaz he enlisted Villa in his cause, assuring him immunity for past



GENERAL PASCUAL OROZCO, VILLA'S RIVAL AND ENEMY

(Former lieutenant of Diaz, leader of a revolution against Madero, later fighting for Huerta)

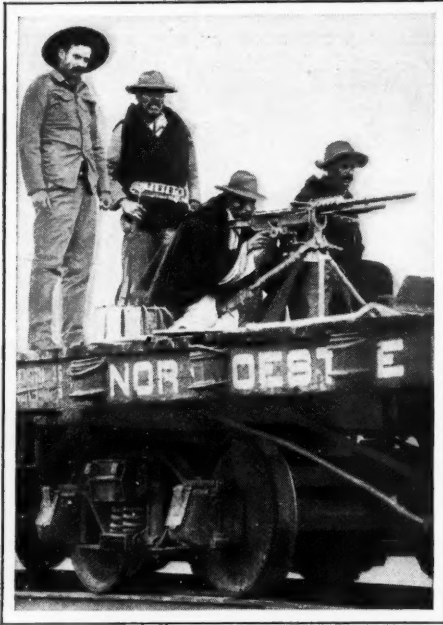


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GENERAL VELASCO, COMMANDER OF HUERTA'S FORCES AT TORREON, WHO WAS DEFEATED BY PANCHO VILLA

chose as lieutenant a certain José Salgado, who was at that time the chief butcher in a local packing-house. Salgado weakened as the momentous hour approached and decided to inform the authorities of the plot.

Villa, hearing of this intention, rode over to the packing-house where Salgado was at work and after a few tart reproaches, shot him before the affrighted eyes of his fellow workmen. Then mounting his pinto broncho, Villa calmly rode away, and such was the fear he inspired in Chihuahua that he was not pursued until several hours had elapsed. Safe in the mountains, Villa changed his mind about the twentieth of November. Without waiting for that date to arrive he gathered about thirty men and took San Andres, a small town on the Chihuahua North-Western railroad. From that time he continued at the head of an ever-increasing force, fighting and running down the Federal armies until Madero crossed



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A PORTION OF VILLA'S ARTILLERY

the frontier with seven hundred well-armed men. With this assistance the tide turned in favor of the revolution, at that moment apparently doomed to failure.

When the revolution triumphed Madero thought best to dismiss Villa from active service and so gave him a large sum of money and the slaughter-house monopoly of Chihuahua City. According to his enemies, Villa made a considerable fortune during the year he held this concession, as he is supposed to have stolen the Terrazas's cattle for the city's consumption.

WINNING HIS SPURS AS A FIGHTER

The amazing military ability of Pancho Villa was revealed at the battle of Juarez in May, 1911, where he fought with that mixture of bandit ferocity and genius for strategy and military cunning that makes him the remarkable general he is to-day. While Orozco and other chiefs were seeking to shelter themselves under a bridge, Villa was in the thickest of the fight and remained there from the start to the finish. No other general of Francisco Madero fought so bravely and skilfully. His intense hatred for Porfirio Diaz, who had hunted him for so many years, and a lust for vengeance were his inspirations and potent they were. At Ahumada, Casas Grandes,

and at Juarez he fought for the downfall of Diaz rather than for the success of Madero. Up to that time, Americans knew little of Villa. To them he was one of the numerous bandits and outlaws. The papers in this country were filled with the praises of Orozco. Villa's name was hardly mentioned. Villa nursed a bitter hatred for Orozco, who scoffed at him and gave him no credit for courage or ability. This hatred and jealousy brought about a quarrel which just escaped the annihilation of Orozco.

CRUSHING THE OROZCO REBELLION

Several months later Orozco endeavored to extort from Francisco Madero the exorbitant sum of 200,000 pesos, this as payment for his services to the revolution. Not content with the 50,000 pesos that had already been given to him and enraged at Madero's refusal to comply with his unreasonable and ungrounded demand for the second enormous amount, Orozco deserted the Maderistas, gathered a powerful army of his own, and conquered the greater part of northern Mexico. Immediately Pancho Villa returned to the battlefield as the upholder of the Madero Government, relishing this chance to crush Orozco and his popularity and perhaps to kill him during a conflict. After his evacuation of Parral, Villa said to me: "Orozco, Señor—I will catch him yet and I shall not be satisfied until the coward perishes under my sword."

During Madero's anti-Orozco campaign, Victoriano Huerta was general-in-chief of the Federal army, but the inspiring, popular figure was Pancho Villa, who with his regiment of volunteers was always at the head of the fighting army. After a long series of battles Orozco was finally defeated and completely crushed, his army having fled in small detachments throughout the Sierras. This was the destruction of Orozco's revolution.

PERSONAL ANIMUS AGAINST HUERTA

Huerta, impatient of Villa's popularity and irritated at the latter's refusal to submit himself to military discipline, had the ex-bandit arrested and threatened with death. Madero saved his life, but Huerta threw him into jail, whence he contrived to escape. Again he took to the mountains.

In March, 1913, Villa joined the Constitutionalist revolution and took the field with the equipment of a borrowed mule, a few sacks of flour, and nine men. In a very short

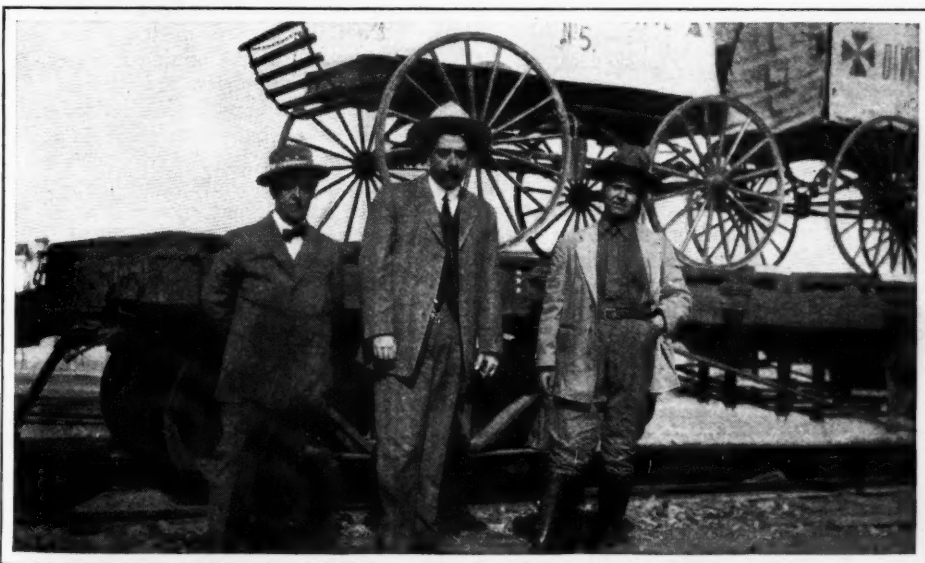
time he gathered about himself an army of drunk with victory as he must be to-day, several thousand volunteers. Now he re- will not be truly gratified until he has per-
 venges himself upon Huerta. He has won sonally solved the problem of Huerta, and I
 battle after battle, dislodged the Federals am convinced that Villa does not aspire to the
 from their strong positions, conquered vil- position from which he plots to dislodge the
 lages, towns, and
 states, driving the en-
 enemy before him. He
 has captured enormous
 quantities of
 ammunition, scores of
 artillery batteries and
 quick-firing guns; he
 has captured trains
 of war supplies and
 provisions and con-
 fiscated millions of
 dollars in currency
 and property. The
 most important
 strongholds in North-
 ern Mexico,—Tierra
 Blanca, Juarez, Ojin-
 aga, Chihuahua, Tor-
 reon, and San Pedro,
 —have fallen into his
 hands after bitter and bloody battles. He throne of Mexico.
 has driven the enemy southward and remains yet not so illiterate as to miss what is
 in control of Northern Mexico from the written between the lines or the ominous
 Pacific to the Atlantic. writing on the wall, and so suspicious

Whether or not his magical successes will
 continue remains to be seen, but on one point life by seating himself under a sword of
 I am certain, namely, that Pancho Villa, Damocles.



HE'LL SOON HAVE NO PLACE TO GO
 From the News-Press (St. Joseph, Mo.)

provisional president.
 Ambitious he is, but
 aiming at the thrilling
 place of the "people's"
 idol and terror, and
 he is astute enough
 to realize that for his
 undisciplined and un-
 tutored self the presi-
 dency is not that place,
 that his forte is to
 drive soldiers and at-
 tend to an enemy,—
 not to argue with
 suave diplomatists and
 sedentary politicians.
 Vain he is, but not
 vain enough to reason
 that his variety of
 popularity would
 cushion the thorny
 Illiterate he is, and



DR. VILLAREAD, CHIEF OF VILLA'S HOSPITAL CORPS (IN CENTER)

MEXICO'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES

BY A. G. ROBINSON

THE economic resources and the industrial possibilities of the Republic of Mexico are alike beyond measure or estimate. Its 767,000 square miles, politically divided into twenty-seven states, three territories, and one federal district, now sustain a population of approximately 15,000,000. Under conditions of no more than fair development, the country could easily maintain 100,000,000 people.

In latitude, Mexico lies between the parallels 14° 30' 42" north and 32° 42' north. A large part of its area is within the tropics. Its surface configuration, however, distinctly modifies its temperature. It presents three fairly defined zones, thus: the hot country (*tierra caliente*), in which are included the coast line and a comparatively limited interior area of low altitude; the temperate country (*tierra templada*), including the great central plateau ranging between 3000 and 6500 feet elevation above sea level; and the cold country (*tierra fria*), in which lie the higher slopes and levels, up to 12,500 feet. Above that are a few peaks of which three are perpetually snow-clad, Orizaba, Popocatepetl, and Ixtaccihuatl.

The soil products of the various zones range from the distinctly tropical to those of the temperate zone, from bananas to corn and beans, from pineapples and cocoanuts to wheat. The forest growth ranges from mahogany and other tropical trees to the oak and the pine. In the minerals buried in the hills and mountains, and in the products and the possible products of its soil, Mexico stands among the notable phenomena of the earth's surface. It is best known as a mining country, only because of the relatively limited development of its pastoral, agricultural, and pomological resources.

MINERAL WEALTH

The history of mining in Mexico runs, not improbably, through nearly 2000 years. The Aztecs, the Toltecs, and the Mayas are known to have obtained gold, silver, and other metals, and to have employed them for various purposes. Modern history of the enterprise begins with the Spanish Conquest in the early years of the 16th Century. From

estimates and records, it may be asserted that, from that time to the present, metals valued at not less than \$5,000,000,000 have been taken from Mexico's mines.

The general trend of the great mining region is from the northwest to the southeast, covering an area of approximately 1600 miles in length and about 250 miles in width. In that region, the Spaniards began their mining work in the year 1526. Silver has been the substance of greatest extraction, but recent years have seen a far greater gain in gold than in silver. Other substances secured are copper, iron, lead, zinc, coal, and mineral oil. These are obtained in important commercial quantities. In addition, there are less important yields of a considerable list of such substances as antimony, tin, quicksilver, sulphur, manganese, graphite, opal, turquoise, and numerous others.

There can be no question that the quantity thus far taken out, in all the centuries of activity, is small in comparison with what still remains. The yield of silver, in recent years, has averaged about \$40,000,000 a year, and the output of gold about \$20,000,000. The normal export of mineral products is about \$90,000,000. This is a little more than double the exports of ten years ago. The interruption of the mining industry, by the various revolutionary activities of the last few years, has been far less serious than might be supposed, but there can be no doubt that the disturbances have so frightened capital that, for a considerable time, there will probably be little if any money invested in new enterprises or in the expansion of those already in operation.

LIVE STOCK

No exact figures or reliable estimates are available, but Mexico counts its live stock, its cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine by the million head. In recent years, a notable improvement appears in breeds. Doubtless many of these animals have been killed during the revolutionary operations, but a return to peace and security would see the restoration and extension of the industry. The grazing lands are there, in many millions of acres, easily capable of supporting

many times the number of cattle at any time hitherto maintained.

TIMBER RESOURCES

It has been estimated that Mexico has not less than from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 acres of first-class timber. The hot and humid coast strip affords mahogany and other cabinet woods, dyewoods, and gumwoods; and the higher altitudes carry the oak and the pine, cedar, cypress, poplar, ash, beech, walnut, and many others. Many of these are suitable for and are used for construction and cabinet work. Such woods as cedar, mahogany, ebony, and the like, are exported in considerable quantities. Rubber, chicle, and vanilla are natural growths, but the greater part of the present supply is produced by cultivation. A Forestry Service has been organized, and effort is made to regulate cutting and to extend the timber industry.

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL

It has already been said that "if the capital expended on mining in Mexico had been applied to the cultivation of the soil, the country would have been four times as rich as it is at present."

Some of Mexico's products, like cotton, cacao, banana, and others, are native. Some, like sugar, coffee, oranges, wheat, olives, grapes, and others, are of Spanish introduction. Only a small part of Mexico's surface is under cultivation. The natural and cultivated products of the tropical region, the coast strip and its associated lowlands further inland, are sugar, coffee, oranges, bananas, cacao, pepper, vanilla, limes, tobacco, henequen, rice, cocoanuts, and numerous others. Much of the land suitable for these products is now a dense jungle that would have to be removed, as it has been elsewhere, to make cultivation possible. The jungle cleared away and the land brought under treatment, the conditions of life would be immeasurably improved.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

As far as soil and climate are concerned, Mexico's lowlands may be regarded as little short of ideal for sugar production, a commodity of which the world's present requirement is nearly 20,000,000 tons a year. Sugar is already an export product, some 24,000 tons, valued at nearly \$1,250,000, having been shipped in 1912. The present total sugar output of Mexico is about 160,000 tons annually.

Most of the present sugar plantations are and have for generations been owned by old families with immense land holdings. On perhaps all of these estates there is employed the labor system that is one of the causes of the disorder in Mexico to-day. The system has been widely and grossly misrepresented, but it undoubtedly does secure to the proprietor an undue economic advantage over his employees, and by means of it he secures service in field and in sugar-mill at prices that are economically indefensible. It is more than probable that modern methods in the fields and modern machinery in the mill would yield much larger profits on a much higher wage scale.

SUCCESSFUL COFFEE-GROWING

Coffee has been cultivated in Mexico for about a hundred years, and the present output ranges from 75,000,000 to 110,000,000 pounds a year. In this industry also is seen the inefficient method of cultivation. While some coffee is grown on the west coast as far north as the territory of Tepic, in about 22° north latitude, the great producing area is in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The best results are secured in a hot and moist climate at an elevation from 2000 to 4000 feet above sea level. Mexico has many square miles that fully meet those conditions, and the high quality of the Mexican berry is already established. It is probable that, if it were necessary, Mexico could supply at least half of the world's coffee requirement.

THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON

The cotton plant is undoubtedly indigenous. The Aztecs and the Toltecs and, in all probability, their predecessors spun and wove the native fiber. The soil and climate are thoroughly adapted to its production throughout a large part of the Republic. A serious drawback is encountered in the boll-weevil, a pest that has crossed the border to the serious injury of cotton-growers in our own Southern States. There are, however, extensive areas in Northern Mexico where, under irrigation, a large output can be secured with general safety.

CEREALS AND FRUITS

Almost endless opportunities are open for profit in the scientific and systematic cultivation of rubber, guayule, henequen (sisal), ixtle, chicle, vanilla, cacao (the basis of chocolate), and many other plants of field or

forest. One of the chief articles of food among the Mexicans is the tortilla, made from Indian corn. The value of the corn crop may be given, roughly, as \$50,000,000 annually. Conditions of soil and climate are entirely favorable throughout a large part of the country, but the crop suffers from frequent drought, and imports are required to meet the local demand. A similar condition exists in the production of wheat and other cereals. The *frijol*, or Mexican bean, is also a staple article of diet among all classes. It is produced in millions of bushels and practically the entire crop is consumed within the country. The cultivation of fruits and berries also offers endless opportunity for scientific industry. There is both local and export demand for bananas, pine-apples, strawberries, oranges, and many other fruits for the production of which Mexico's conditions are unsurpassed perhaps in any other nation in the world. Tobacco-raising is another industry of almost unlimited possibilities.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

The greater part of Mexico's commercial history is a record of the production and exportation of raw materials and the importation of finished products. A material change has taken place in recent years. Mexico is not yet a land of extensive manufacturing interests, but the shriek of the factory whistle is becoming more and more a familiar sound in Mexican ears. Official figures for January, 1909, show the then existence of 139 cotton-mills with a total of 726,278 spindles and 25,372 looms. The cotton-mill sales in

1908 amounted to \$27,357,000. There are woolen-mills and silk-mills, paper-mills, breweries, distilleries, cigar and tobacco factories, iron and steel works, foundries, tanneries, shoe-factories, potteries, and establishments producing glassware, furniture, paints, candles, matches, soap, hats, etc. There are also meat-packing establishments.

FOREIGN TRADE

Yet, notwithstanding a large and rapid expansion of local manufacturing concerns, Mexico is an importer to the extent of about \$100,000,000 a year. Proper allowance being made for the trade disturbance caused by the recent and present disorder, the development of Mexico's commerce may be indicated thus:

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1888.....	\$36,614,000	\$37,241,000
1893.....	43,413,000	59,093,000
1901.....	65,083,000	72,992,000
1909.....	78,266,000	115,550,000
1910.....	97,433,000	130,023,000
1911.....	102,937,000	146,877,000
1912.....	90,966,000	148,399,000
1913.....	97,495,000	149,602,000

It may be assumed that both the inward and the outward movement of merchandise would have been greater if the era of peace had continued unbroken. Probably to many the increase in exports, under the circumstances, will come as a surprise. The inflow has been somewhat affected by the disturbance, by reason of hesitation on the part of merchants to import heavily under conditions of political uncertainty. The character and class of merchandise exported is quite as surprising as is the fact of increase. Official reports show the following:

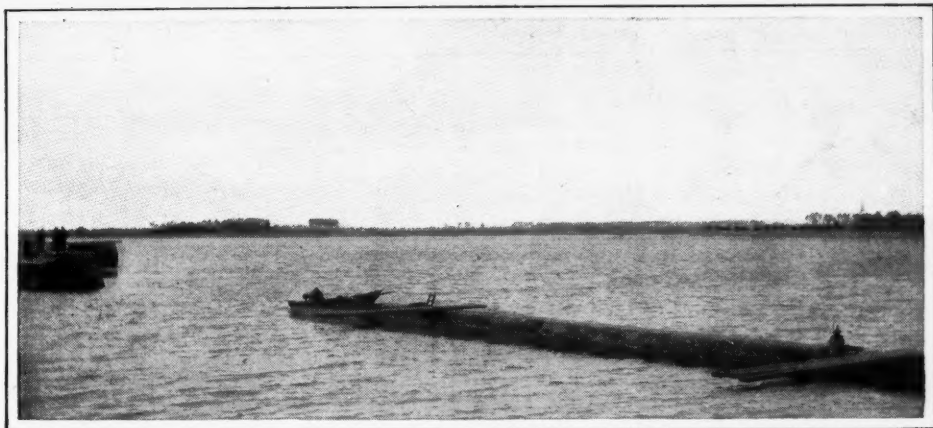
EXPORTS

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Mineral products.....	\$72,136,413	\$78,260,037	\$90,002,983	\$93,103,401
Vegetable products.....	33,965,277	38,857,899	45,633,601	41,793,475
Animal products.....	6,969,673	10,052,092	8,401,070	9,930,598
Manufactured products.....	1,273,940	1,768,326	1,804,835	3,301,789
Miscellaneous products.....	1,205,006	1,084,781	1,034,331	865,301

The United States takes about 75 per cent. of Mexico's total exports, and supplies about 56 per cent. of the total imports. Compared with the corresponding period, in 1912, the trade between the two countries for the last half of 1913 shows an increase of 10 per cent. in imports from Mexico and a decrease of 25 per cent. in exports to Mexico.

While progress has been, is being, and will be made, the development of Mexico's resources, on large scale, will be in all probability a matter of coming generations, rather

than of an immediate future. Billions of dollars must be spent and invested, and the habits and the customs of life and thought of millions of people must be wholly changed. Moreover, the development will respond to pressure from outside the country rather than to local and native activity. The present disorder will certainly impede seriously the progress of the country, but it will, with perhaps no less certainty, lead to conditions more favorable to national growth than those hitherto existing.



ANTWERP'S NEW HARBOR ADDITION

(All of this docking space was dredged from cow pastures twelve feet above the water level)

CONTRASTS OF NEW YORK AND FOREIGN HARBORS

BY WILLARD C. BRINTON

[In the April number of this magazine there appeared an important article on the "Reconstruction of American Ports," by B. J. Ramage, whose untimely death occurred while the magazine was in press. In the following pages an American engineer, Mr. Willard C. Brinton, presents some interesting contrasts between New York Harbor and those of certain European seaports—contrasts existing not only in physical features, but in methods of management and development.—THE EDITOR.]

THE construction of the Panama Canal has caused a world-wide interest in harbor development and harbor management. New York, the world's leading seaport, should, because of its commanding geographical location, receive a greater benefit than any other world-port. Though the harbor of New York is almost perfect in those facilities provided by nature, the hit-or-miss management of the harbor is stunting the growth of commerce for the city and for the nation. The superior management of European harbors will give the European seaports the greater benefit from the Panama Canal unless immediate action is taken in New York.

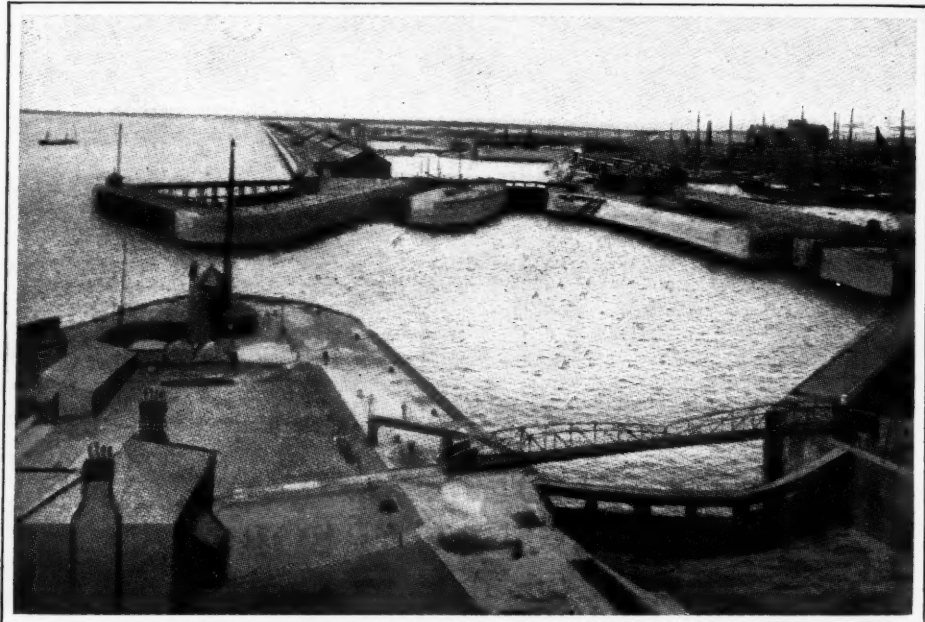
The joyful homeward-bound traveler coming up New York Bay on the upper deck of an ocean liner is prone to say, "Why is New York so far behind that it has no docks like Liverpool and no cranes like Hamburg?" Few people realize how fortunate is New York that it has no docks like those of Liverpool. True, the docks of Liverpool are great pieces of engineering work, but New York is favored in that it does not need to have that kind of docks. The Liverpool docks are built with stupendous masonry walls and massive lock-gates, simply because

the tide at Liverpool rises as much as thirty-three feet.

Ships at Liverpool pass through the gates at high tide into basins of still-water. Should a steamer miss one tide, it must wait for the next tide before reaching the pier. Water entering the dock at high tide is held inside by the gates to float the ship after the tide has receded. Should an earthquake, at low tide, destroy the walls and gates, the water would rush out and the ship would rest in mud beside her pier. There are ordinarily two pairs of gates to each dock entrance to make certain that one pair will always be in working order.

It would be almost impossible for Liverpool to build piers on the banks of the Mersey similar to those of New York on the banks of the Hudson. In order to have forty feet of water at low tide at Liverpool there would be over seventy feet of water at high tide. A pier would have to have such stilt-like foundations that it would be extremely costly. Then, too, there is so much shifting silt in the Mersey, that continual dredging would scarcely keep the mud from collecting between piers to such an extent as to prevent use at low tide.

Even if river piers could be built at Liver-



A TYPICAL DOCK ENTRANCE AT LIVERPOOL—A VIEW OF THE DOCK ESTATE, LOOKING NORTH FROM CANADA TOWER

(Thirty-three-foot tides made necessary closed dock basins. The closed dock gates prevent the free movement of loading trains and make stationary trains desirable)

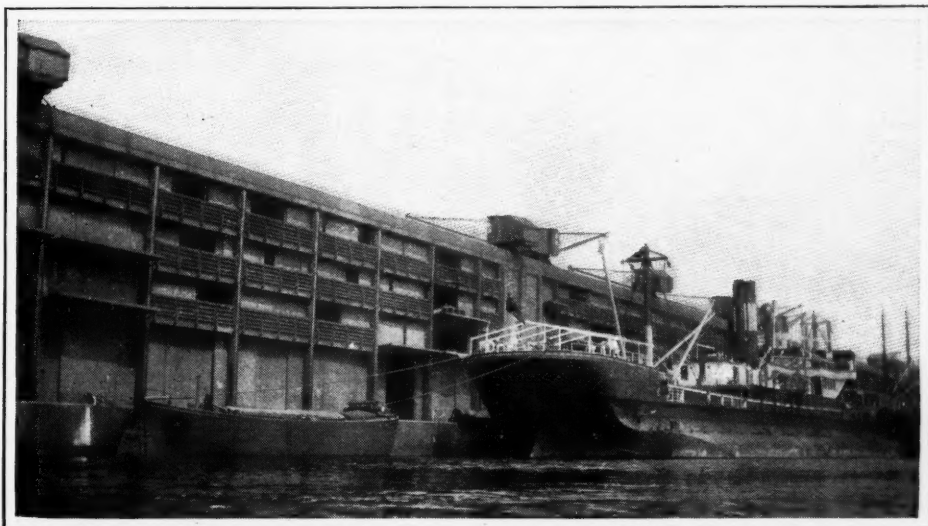
pool at reasonable cost, the piers would be undesirable to operate. The rise and fall of a ship during every twelve hours would be so great as to seriously interfere with loading and unloading. A ship would usually be too high or too low for the pier.

By using the closed dock system of Liverpool, with gates to hold in the water at high tide, it is possible to construct the actual piers, inside the dock gates, as though there were no tide whatsoever. The piers need not have deep foundations. Ships at the pier do not rise and fall even as much as in New York Harbor, where the tide is from four to five feet. Though the piers inside the dock gates are not expensive, there is a vast expenditure required for the heavy masonry-work of the dock entrance. The masonry must be strong enough and tight enough to stand the water pressure, due to the great difference between high and low tide,—in Liverpool over thirty feet.

Weather conditions prevent running transatlantic steamers on exact schedules. Express steamers frequently reach Liverpool at such a stage of the tide that the vessel cannot go to her berth in the docks. Though some of the docks are built with entrances deep enough to permit ships entering at half tide, it is true, as a general rule, that ships

at Liverpool must wait for the right condition of the tide before going through the dock gates to the pier. As it would be a very serious inconvenience to have passengers wait several hours for the tide, passengers at Liverpool are ordinarily landed at the great landing-stage, built in the river. This landing-stage is a platform floating on steel pontoons. The platform is in the neighborhood of one-half mile long. Connection with the shore is made by several inclines for foot-passengers, and a roadway in the form of a floating bridge with the shore end stationary and the river end rising and falling with the landing-stage to which it is attached.

Though the landing-stage provides fairly well for the passengers, freight must wait until the steamer can get a high enough tide on which to float through the dock entrance to an unloading berth inside the gates. Just consider what it means if a ship like the *Mauretania* must wait for even a few hours. There is interest on the ship, interest on the inbound cargo, and interest on the outbound cargo which is on the pier waiting to be loaded. Then there is interest on the dock and interest on the pier itself. The wages of the crew and the numerous operating expenses, together with depreciation of the ship and of the various harbor equipment, run



FOUR-STORY FIREPROOF PIER OF THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL COMPANY

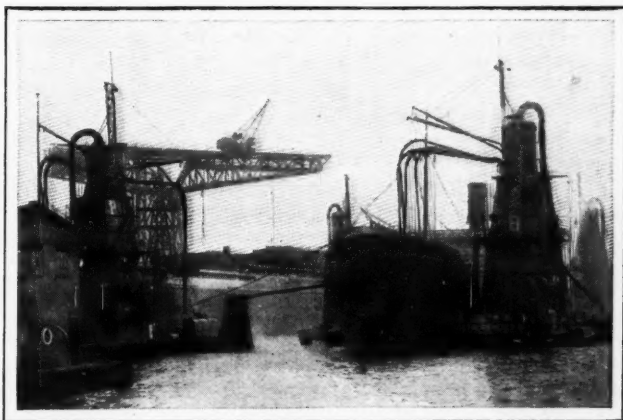
(Piers now in construction are being built of reinforced concrete, five stories high and half a mile long)

into very large figures, even though the ship is delayed but a short time.

In New York Harbor the tide is so small that it can practically be neglected in so far as the construction of piers is concerned. New York piers cost much less per foot of mooring space than docks and piers at Liverpool. Vessels may come and go at any time desired. In most parts of New York Harbor there is a bottom of mud or sand which permits the driving of piles, giving about the cheapest pier foundation which could be imagined. In many portions of the world, particularly in tropical countries, the teredo bores into piles to such an extent that the piles are soon honeycombed so that the strength is gone, and the pier in grave danger of collapse. The teredo is almost negligible in New York Harbor, perhaps due to the fact that the water of New York Harbor contains enough sewerage to give the teredo a rather slim chance for his life. In New York, piles will last long enough to make it almost unnecessary to think about the future. Anyway, piers usually become obsolete from an engineering standpoint before the

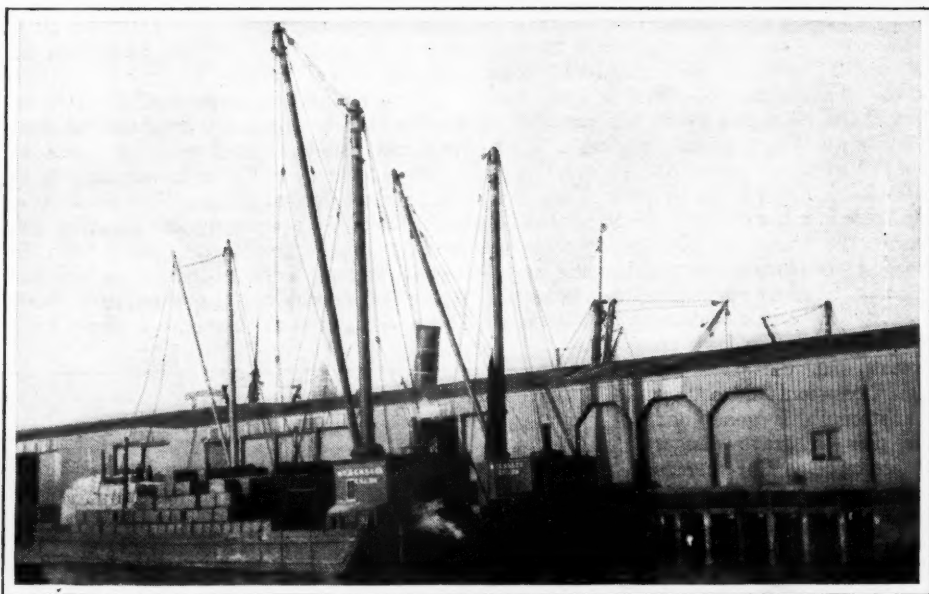
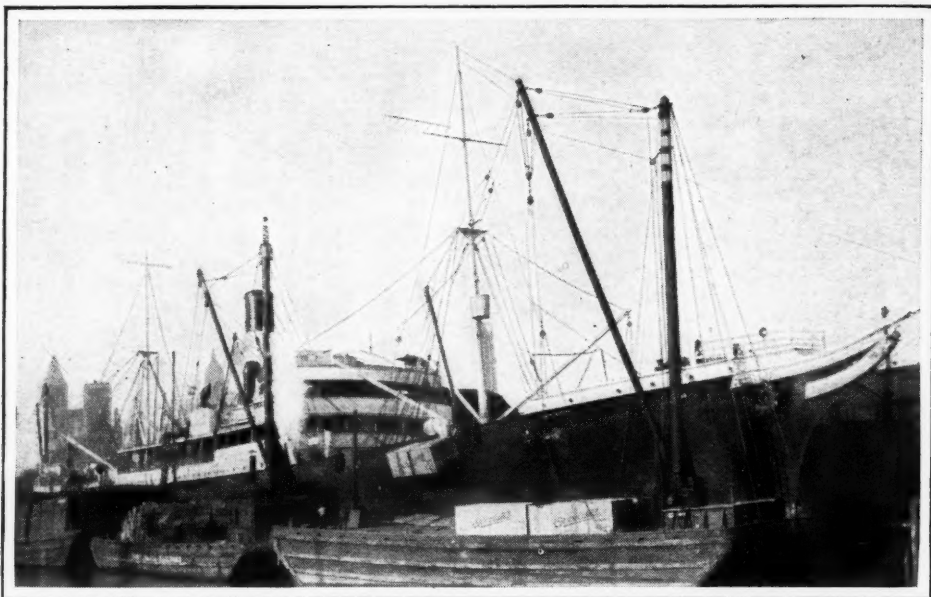
wooden piles are rotted, so that, for New York, the wooden pile is a perfectly satisfactory form of construction which can be installed at low cost.

There are numerous parts of New York Harbor where piers twelve hundred feet long can be constructed without any difficulty whatever. All that is necessary is to start a pile-driver to driving pile foundations, and a dredge to scooping out some of the sand or mud between the piers. Only in certain sections of the district, as, for instance, where the new piers are to be built above Forty-second Street, is there rock



HAMBURG'S LAND CRANES

(Hamburg bridges enforce low-built barges without derrick masts. Flood levels necessitate high walls along the waterfront. Cranes on the land are essential for the handling of large cargo)



NEW YORK HARBOR LIGHTERS

(High bridges and an almost insignificant tide permit the free use of lighters, each with its own derrick mast or power crane)

which would cause trouble in getting deep enough water and trouble in getting a satisfactory and cheap support for piers. The fashion for everything to move uptown, and the steamship piers are following the fashion.

Harbor cranes are very conspicuous at Hamburg. The cranes at Liverpool are also noticeable. There are real reasons for the installation of cranes in European seaports,—



THE CITY OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN PROVIDES MUNICIPAL CRANES FOR UNLOADING COAL. (The cranes travel on elevated tracks and can deliver to large areas of storage space. Storage space is rented to coal dealers. Coal is delivered to any storage section by municipal cranes at a charge of about five cents per ton. This arrangement permits intensive use of a limited waterfront)

reasons which do not exist to such a great extent in this country. At Hamburg there is much fluctuation in the height of the river Elbe at different times of the year. During most of the year, the river is, at normal level, considerably below the height of the piers and the marginal quays. When the river is at normal flow, there may be a height of twenty feet between the water level and the level of steamship piers or marginal quays. Some means must be provided for getting freight up and down, through this distance. The result is that cranes have been installed on the river bank at about every point where it might be desirable to unload or to load freight of barges floating below.

Hamburg has a network of canals which are used to receive and deliver freight. Fuel, brick and miscellaneous mixed freight, which in America would be moved on land, are, in Hamburg, moved by small canal barges as nearly as possible to the point of use. The canals are spanned by low bridges, which make it impossible for the barges to carry masts which could be used as derricks. Even the Rhine barges, which carry loads up to eighteen hundred tons, do not have a mast equipment of sufficient strength for cargo-hoisting purposes. As the barges cannot carry their own cranes, the cranes must be placed on land, where they are so conspicuously seen. A stationary crane on land cannot give as good economy as a floating crane which goes with the work and can be kept steadily busy.

Plans for the Brooklyn Bridge were made in the "sixties," before the full development of modern steel construction. Was it due to the great engineering genius of Roebling, or was it just pure luck that the plans called for a bridge so high that the bridge will probably never interfere with the masts of vessels passing underneath? The Hamburg tugboat has its smokestack jointed like a jack-knife blade, in order to let the tug go under some of the bridges. In New York Harbor battleships pass to and from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and there is no danger of masts scratching the paint on the under part of the Brooklyn Bridge. In Europe the crane is on the land, where it can be used only when a boat comes to it; in New York the crane is on the boat, where it can go to the freight.

Practically every open lighter in New York Harbor has a derrick mast and boom capable of lifting a ton. Many of these outfits can handle three tons without danger. Usually there is a hand winch which is operated by the crew of the boat, and many of the lighters are equipped with power-hoisting apparatus which gives a power-crane, often more speedy than the slow German crane and more flexible in that it can be taken wherever the work may be. New York Harbor has about two thousand lighters with cranes. Though the cranes are of a type not so noticeable, there are probably more cranes in New York than in Hamburg and Liverpool combined.



FLOATING CRANES FOR HANDLING BUILDING MATERIALS WITH GRAB BUCKETS

(On the Main at Frankfurt. The city provides ample space for handling and storing building materials)

Liverpool is not handicapped by bridges. Liverpool could use lighters and floating cranes like those of New York Harbor in so far as overhead space is concerned. In Liverpool, however, it would be impossible to use floating equipment to the best advantage, because there is no way of moving floating equipment from dock to dock, except at the time of high tide. If there is a ten-ton block of marble to be hoisted from the hold of a ship in New York Harbor a telephone call is sent for a floating derrick. The derrick comes alongside of the ship, makes the hoist, and at once tows away the marble, probably to some vacant part of the water-front where the marble is landed on the bank. When the marble is desired again, the derrick comes along, reaches out its arm for the ten-ton stone, picks it up and carries it away. Should a pier manager in Liverpool want a derrick he must have forethought to get it into the dock on the high tide, and he must keep the derrick there at least twelve hours until the tide is again high enough for opening the dock gates. New York Harbor, with no dock gates and no low bridges provides facilities by which business may be transacted at all times in the quickest and easiest possible manner. Nature has been kind to New York Harbor, in that the tide movement is small. Fortunately also the man-made bridges are high so that freedom of traffic

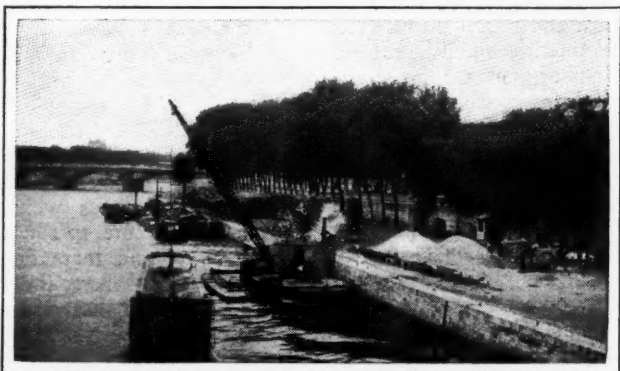
movement has not been in any way throttled.

Most of the great harbors of Europe are situated on rivers of such size that, without artificial aid, the harbors would be entirely unsuited for modern ships. The cities were originally located to suit sailing vessels requiring less than ten feet of water. The ships having developed in size, the harbors have been made to suit the ships. Almost without exception it may be said that the harbors of Europe are the creation of man, rather than the gift of Nature. What the

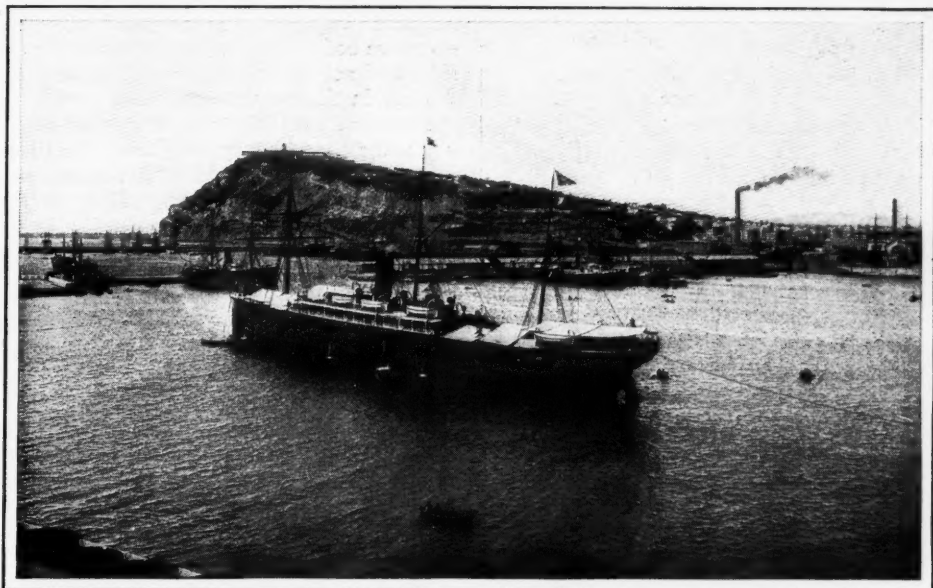
New Yorker has taken for granted the thrifty European has had to create by the greatest exercise of engineering ability, ingenuity, and expense.

Antwerp expects to change the course of her river Scheldt, that she may have a better harbor. Already Antwerp has dredged hundreds of acres of harbor from cow pasture situated twelve feet above the water-level. The dredging still continues in advance of the actual need for steamship berthing space. The idea is that, if the facilities are created, the trade will come. There are men in Antwerp whose job it is to lie awake at night thinking of ways to get more ships to fill the harbors which are being dredged.

Manchester, England, built a canal to take ocean-going ships thirty-five and one-half miles inland, raising them sixty feet above sea-level on the way. Manchester intends to get its share of steamship trade. Look in the New York telephone book and you will



SIMILAR CRANES IN USE ON THE SEINE AT PARIS, WHERE SPACE IS ALSO PROVIDED FOR HANDLING AND STORAGE



THE HARBOR OF BARCELONA

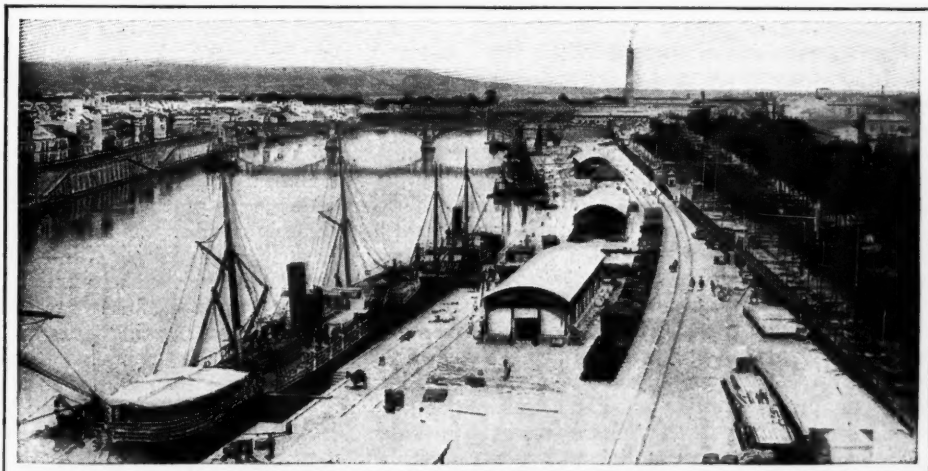
find listed an office of the Manchester Ship Canal Company. It is the function of this office to have cargo shipped direct to Manchester, rather than by the combination water and rail route through Liverpool. The office has been in New York for eighteen years. Manchester appreciates the value of its limited inland water-front and is building fire-proof concrete piers, five stories high, in order that more freight may be handled per lineal foot of docking space.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad wanted a harbor on the Atlantic Coast which would be free from ice throughout the year. A

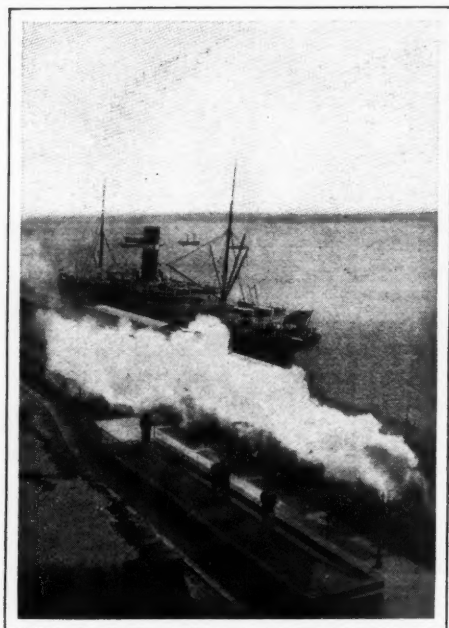
highly trained engineer gave his time to the study of various shore possibilities. After careful consideration it was decided to concentrate on St. John, even though there was a narrow river, a rather unprotected harbor, and a tide of about thirty feet. If Canada had had an Atlantic coast harbor like that of New York the history of the Western Hemisphere might be quite different from what it is.

DIFFERENCES IN HARBOR MANAGEMENT

Though the physical resources of European harbors and the harbor equipment are



THE DOCKS OF SEVILLE



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THE HARBOR AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND
(Southern & Western Railway station in foreground)

in striking contrast with New York Harbor, it is, after all, in the field of harbor management that the greatest differences exist. European harbors have a continuity of policy and management which New York has never known. Consider the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. It has twenty-eight members, of which twenty-four are elected by those firms and individuals who pay harbor dues. Members elected by business men should surely give a business administration. Though the members of the board may change, they do not all change in one year. The staff of officials who have the real active work to do remain year after year. The general manager of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board retains his position without regard to political shakeups affecting the city as a whole.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board controls the docks of Birkenhead, a separate municipality situated on the opposite side of the river from Liverpool. Interests of the two cities are the same, and there is every advantage in having one board rather than two boards. It is a serious misfortune that the New Jersey state line was placed in the middle of the Hudson. Not only is the harbor of Greater New York divided between several different cities, but the harbor is split

between two states. There is at present no executive body having sufficient scope to consider and act on the problems of New York Harbor in the broader aspects.

Rumors spread of a new navy-yard to replace the Brooklyn yard. Good locations for such a new navy-yard are not numerous. Probably the best location would be on the west side of New York Bay, on the Jersey City and Bayonne shore. That location is, however, in the State of New Jersey, and it is not likely that the active politicians of New York would let the Brooklyn navy-yard move to another state without the most strenuous opposition. Instead of determining the site on the basis of the best location in the harbor as a whole, the decision would likely depend on state lines.

The Dock Commissioner of New York City advocates a dry-dock large enough to take the largest ocean liners. The Dock Commissioner cannot study the harbor as a whole in determining the best location for the dry-dock. He could not recommend a location on the Jersey shore, if that were the best position, for the simple reason that he has jurisdiction only in Greater New York. Any location on the Jersey side would be not only in another city, but in another state.

New York has had a definite policy to acquire control of the city water-front as rapidly as finances would permit. Though it is desirable for the city to own the water-front, there is a difference between ownership of a water-front and executive management of a water-front. On the portions of the water-front already owned by the city many piers have been leased for long periods running up to thirty years. A pier leased for such a long time is practically beyond the control of the city. If it should be desirable to tear down the present pier and build a larger pier in the same location, but for a different kind of shipping, the corporation having the thirty-year lease can block progress just as effectively as if it owned the pier. Any business is likely to quadruple its size within thirty years. In order to do business at all, a steamship company must at first lease space greater than needed. Within a few years the space is likely to be outgrown and additional space desired adjacent to the pier already leased. Neighboring piers are, however, usually leased to others on long-time leases, with the result that the piers are not available. There is no governing body in New York Harbor which can broadly reassign piers as required so as to give each tenant facilities best suited to his needs. As

a result most piers in New York Harbor are working at more than full capacity or else at less than full capacity. On an average, piers are used at less than full capacity, simply because each company must lease enough space to provide for an indefinite future growth which may come years hence. As additional space cannot be counted upon, the only safe policy is to take at first enough pier space to provide for the future growth.

Boston now has a State Commission actively providing facilities best suited to the needs of the port of Boston as a whole. The boundaries of cities need not trouble the Boston Port Directors, for they have their power from the state. Work already completed and planned for immediate construction will undoubtedly give impetus to Boston's commercial development. The creation of the state board would seem to insure continuity of effort, which cannot but have effect in the future. It is of interest to note that the salary of the chairman of the Directors of the Port of Boston is exactly twice the salary of New York's Commissioner of Docks and Ferries. The Director of Docks, Wharves and Ferries in Philadelphia receives one-third more salary than the New York Dock Commissioner.

Even on crowded Manhattan Island there is a great quantity of water-front property not at all developed, or else developed in such manner as to be of little service. There is need for more open piers which can be used for general purposes in each section of the city. The trouble with open piers rented from day to day is that they require real executive management on the part of the city if the investment is to be made a paying one. Piers rented for a period of years require little further thought, but piers and bulkhead space rented from day to day are always uncertain as to earnings.

Contractors in New York have grave difficulty in finding piers at which to dump dirt taken from cellar, sewer, and subway excavations. The few piers available for such dumping are mostly controlled on long leases by large contractors who do not care what becomes of the smaller contractor.



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A PORTION OF COPENHAGEN'S HARBOR

Since much of the material to be dumped is from city contracts for sewers, subways, etc., it seems evident that the city must in the end pay high for its failure to provide adequate dumping piers.

A broad organization, empowered to manage the harbor of Greater New York as a whole, could undoubtedly make a very handsome thing out of the dumping piers. The quantities of material dumped from Manhattan could be used to fill in the mud flats of the Jersey side of New York Bay. Contractors would need pay no more than at present for getting rid of their excavated material, while the square miles of land reclaimed would furnish, in time, the best commercial water-front that will ever be possible in New York Harbor; but again it is a question involving two states.

Rough building materials coming to Manhattan Island arrive almost entirely by water. Landing facilities for building materials are of the crudest kind that could be imagined. Sand, gravel, and crushed stone are pushed up on inclined planks by wheelbarrow gangs, handling thousands of tons daily. The incline on the plank limits the height of the storage pile and causes valuable water-front to be used at less than a quarter of the economical capacity. Water-front landings for building materials are so scarce, or are so closely controlled, that many contractors working on city contracts dare not buy their material by barge loads. They know they may not be able to obtain unloading and storage berths at times when absolutely nec-

essary to complete the job according to contract. The contractors are forced to buy materials from firms who control the unloading berths. If the prices of the building material are high, the high prices are simply passed on to be paid by the city, included in the size of the bid.

European cities apparently appreciate the advantage of providing water-front space where building materials, fuel, etc., may be unloaded by power machinery and stored until needed. If floating cranes are used for unloading, the city need furnish only sufficient bulkhead space to provide berths for barges and storage-room for the unloaded material. With such arrangement, any contractor could buy his materials by bargeloads and do the unloading with his own equipment on bulkhead space rented only for the duration of the contract. Where water-front space is very limited the municipally owned elevated craneways of Frankfort show the way for handling vastly more material from a given water-frontage than could be handled on a simple marginal bulkhead street.

Though Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities have found municipal warehouses a success for ocean freight, there seems to be no present necessity for considering municipal ownership of warehouses in New York Har-

bor. The warehouse business is one of very great complexity because of the variety of commodities handled. Material can be warehoused in any part of the harbor, since goods in quantity are easily transported from ship to warehouse by means of lighters. Water-front facilities, such as piers, must be provided at definitely determined sections of the city. Warehouses, however, will to a great extent take care of themselves, due to the efforts of private capital.

New York is now the world's greatest seaport. It handles, roughly, six times as much tonnage as either Boston or Philadelphia. New York's supreme position among world ports has been reached because of its almost ideal harbor, coupled with a hinterland of vast producing and consuming capacity. The leadership has come in spite of changeable dock policies and in spite of the divergent interests of various cities comprising the harbor. If New York Harbor could have a continuing governing board empowered to manage the whole of the harbor without regard to city and state boundaries, the most courageous imagination could not adequately picture the great development which would accrue to the district around our national harbor, which now handles forty-seven per cent. of the nation's foreign commerce.



SCENE IN THE MODERN HARBOR OF HAMBURG

FIRST AID FOR LEGISLATORS

BY CHARLES FREDERICK CARTER

FORTY-SIX organizations, scattered throughout the country from Maryland to California, and from Michigan to Texas, have been created for the purpose of rendering first aid to legislators. These organizations are known by various names, but the purpose they serve is designated by the comprehensive term "legislative reference work." Lest this information should still be insufficiently enlightening, the explanation may be added that a legislative or municipal reference bureau is a sort of omniscient institution which undertakes to tell those upon whom devolves the duty of making laws for their State or city whether or not proposed statutes or ordinances are already upon the books in substance, if not in form; whether they conflict too flagrantly with the constitution or the charter, or with acts already in effect; how they compare with similar laws elsewhere, and what the results in operation of similar laws have been. A large proportion of these first-aid bureaus combine bill-drafting with the task of dispensing information. In other words, they not only tell the legislator what he wants to say, but they also say it for him.

Here are the nine States that have established independent legislative reference bureaus: California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

These twenty-one State libraries or State universities have been authorized to take on legislative reference work as an added function: Alabama Department of Archives and History, California State Library, Colorado University, Connecticut State Library, Georgia State Library, Iowa State Library, Kansas State Library, Maine State Library, Massachusetts State Library, Michigan State Library, Montana State Library, New York State Library, North Dakota Public Library Commission, Oregon State Library, Rhode Island State Library, South Dakota Department of History, Texas State Library, Virginia State Library, Washington State Library, Washington State University, and West Virginia Department of Archives and History.

These eight cities maintain municipal ref-

erence departments: Baltimore, Chicago, Newark, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, and St. Louis.

These eight universities are carrying on volunteer municipal reference work to provide hospital practice, so to speak, for students who are being trained to cure municipal ills: Indiana University, Illinois University, Kansas University, Washington University, Wisconsin University, California University, Michigan University, Texas University.

A PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL DRAFTING BUREAU

Even Congress is progressing hopefully toward a legislative reference department and a legislative drafting bureau. At least Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, has been pegging tirelessly away at the idea for a dozen years, both House and Senate have held hearings which elicited much illuminating information on the subject, and, finally, Senator Root, chairman of the Senate Committee on Library, on February 20, 1913, submitted a favorable report on Senator La Follette's bill creating a "Legislative Drafting Bureau." In his report Senator Root said:

There is a general agreement that there are serious defects prevailing in our legislation, both in Congress and in our State legislatures. These defects arise in part from the fact that many provisions are drafted as matters of first impression. Words are used which seem to the draftsman adapted to accomplish his purpose, but when the words are considered in connection with all the existing laws of which they are made to form a part they may have an entirely different effect from that which was intended, and when considered with reference to all existing decisions of the courts by which they may be construed they are often found to be utterly futile or to produce quite unexpected results. The effect of continually thrusting provisions into the body of the law without considering carefully what is already there is to make a jumble of the statutes which creates uncertainty, breeds litigation, and makes the law ineffective. Another difficulty arises from the fact that the drafting of statutes demands exceptional capacity for clear and definite statement, and many very strong and useful legislators have not that capacity.

Several other bills seeking by various

means to accomplish the result aimed at in the La Follette bill have been introduced from time to time, but none has yet been enacted. Meanwhile several Congressional committees employ counsel to perform the services that would be rendered by a bill-drafting bureau.

REDUCING QUANTITY, IMPROVING QUALITY

From what Senator Root said it will be seen that the purpose of legislative reference and bill-drafting bureaus is not to increase the already vast volume of legislation, but to decrease the quantity and, if possible, to improve the quality of the remainder. The benefits are expected to be two-fold: first, improvement in substance by the assurance of adequate data upon which to base conclusions; and, second, improvement in form through the employment of experts whose duty it is to consider nothing but form.

Certainly no necessity for increasing the production of laws is apparent. In quantity of output American lawmakers, like Cap'n Cuttle's watch, are "ekalled by few and excelled by none." The legislatures in session in forty-one States in the winter of 1906-7 enacted 17,134 laws; in the following winter the remaining seven States, with such assistance as could be given by those having annual sessions, added 6293 more statutes to the list, making a grand total of 23,427 new laws added in the biennial period to the vast quantity already existing.

Congress is not less prolific. The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced grew from 20,893 in the Fifty-sixth Congress, of which 1948 became laws, to the astounding total of 44,363 in the Sixty-first Congress, to which must be added 1504 resolutions. Of this tremendous total 882 bills became laws.

Any one who will take the trouble to divide the total number of minutes Congress was in session by the number of bills introduced, or even by the number that became laws, the quotient being the average length of time during which each may be supposed to have received the collective consideration of Congress, though as a matter of fact the greater part of the time was monopolized by a small number of bills, may obtain a most impressive idea of the amount of care and attention bestowed upon the majority of the laws under which we live—if we can. If the investigator will further bear in mind that an uncomfortably large proportion of this annual eruption of law is drafted by men inadequately informed, if not grossly mis-

informed, concerning the subjects with which they seek to deal; that many of them may be but poorly versed in the science of law; and, to cap the climax, may be unskilled in the use of language, he will perceive that the less said about the quality of American laws the better. Any lingering doubts on this score may be resolved by looking up the number of laws that have been declared unconstitutional and the number of different constructions placed on others by various courts under identical conditions.

As a horrible example, take the present interstate commerce law, the "Hepburn act," so-called. This will be conceded to be a very important statute; yet it is obscure, contradictory, and verbose. It begins with an amendment to itself without telling how much of the prior law is repealed. After quoting the interstate commerce law of 1887 almost in full it adds a rambling maze of repetitions, contradictions, and amendments which are thereupon nullified by other amendments, amends previous legislation by inference, and drags in extraneous matter. It closes with the customary repeal of "all laws in conflict with the provisions of this act," leaving the courts to figure out what it is all about if they can.

Since it is the custom for Wisconsin to claim, or to be conceded unsought, the credit for originating all good ideas, it is not surprising to find that that progressive commonwealth is popularly supposed to have been the pioneer in legislative reference and bill-drafting work. Indeed, Governor McGovern, in his 1911 message, blandly assured the legislature that this "idea of great value" had been "copied by over twenty other States and as many cities, and foreign countries and municipalities have also adopted it."

BILL-DRAFTING IN OTHER COUNTRIES

As a matter of fact the United States, for many years, has been entitled to the distinction of being the only country having popular law-making bodies which do not employ specialists in statutory law to assist them. France, Germany, and other continental countries have long given their law-making bodies such assistance. Away back in 1837 the British Government appointed a bar-rister of experience to draft bills for the administration. In 1869 the importance of the task assigned to this official had become so fully recognized that parliament reorganized the work by creating the office of "Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury." The counsel, who receives a salary of \$12,500 a year, has

an assistant at \$10,000 a year and a treasury allowance for office expenses and the payment of such outside legal assistance as he may require.

Both head counsel and assistant are barristers of talent and experience, thoroughly trained in law and draftsmanship, whose business it is to prepare every bill which is to be introduced in parliament by the administration, which means practically all the important measures.

When a bill is to be prepared the minister in charge of the department interested holds a council with his own department heads to consider the substance of the proposed bill. When this is decided upon he sends for the parliamentary counsel who discusses the matter with him. It is the counsel's particular province to point out any conflict with existing statutes or decisions, and the difficulties to be expected. In short, counsel gives the minister a complete view of the way in which his bill, if introduced, will affect existing law, so as to be sure it will not do more than is intended, and, above all that it will not leave untouched various contingencies or legal provisions of existing statutes which ought to be dealt with to make the bill, when enacted, work in a satisfactory way. When all criticisms have been considered the counsel prepares a bill pursuant to his instructions and sends it to the department. The bill is considered by the department and probably there are more conferences with counsel and possibly a new bill, or several new drafts before something thoroughly satisfactory is threshed out. Counsel is in no way responsible for the policy of a bill; he is merely a sort of consulting engineer who builds to order, but builds skilfully.

When a bill of first-rate importance is under consideration in committee the parliamentary counsel has a seat in the room so that the minister in charge may consult him at a moment's notice about amendments offered. The English theory is that in order to make legislation finished and effective and avoid subsequent difficulties the form of the bill cannot be considered too carefully. The result of employing the highest legal talent to draft bills is to secure a harmony in legislation that was previously lacking. Acts of parliament are shorter, clearer, better expressed and less litigation arises upon them, due to the fact that the laws are prepared on uniform principles; that certain forms of expression have been adopted and are adhered to with a certain degree of uniformity.

Thirty-two years ago the American Bar

Association passed a resolution recommending "the adoption by the several States of a permanent system by which the important duty of revising and maturing the acts introduced into the legislatures shall be intrusted to competent officers either by the creation of special commissions or committees of revision or by devolving the duty upon the attorney-general of the State." In 1886 the Bar Association reiterated its suggestion, even offering the draft of a bill providing for a joint committee on revision of bills to which all bills after passing both houses should be referred for examination as to clearness of expression and harmony with existing statutes.

REFERENCE BUREAUS IN THE STATES

The legislative reference movement was begun in this country in 1890 by Melvil Dewey, who was trying to make the great library of the State of New York an active and notable agency in the service of the Government and people of the Empire State. Mr. Dewey selected William B. Shaw, a young Wisconsin man, who had specialized in political science at Johns Hopkins University, to initiate the work of legislative compilation and reference by preparing for publication a summary and index of legislation in all the States as a yearly bulletin. E. Dana Durand, later Director of the Census, succeeded Mr. Shaw in this work.

While the Wisconsin legislative reference bureau was not created till 1901, it is, at least, entitled to credit for being the most energetic, progressive, wide-awake thing of the kind in the country. Dr. Charles McCarthy, who established the bureau and has been its head ever since, has the faculty of arousing a spirit of enthusiastic coöperation so well developed that it is said he had great difficulty at first in restraining the ardent legislature from killing his idea with kindness. From the outset his bureau has been regarded as a training school for the rest of the country.¹ Young men are so eager to work under his direction without pay for the sake of the training they receive that he always has a waiting list of applicants for the privilege of working for nothing. As soon as they are qualified Dr. McCarthy's

¹ The demand for experts to take charge of legislative and municipal reference libraries throughout the country has led to the establishment of a special course of study under the direction of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in conjunction with the State University. Seven students are enrolled in this course, which is eminently practical, each student being assigned to do some real work for one of the State commissions. This work is under the guidance of Professor Clarence B. Lester, formerly connected with the New York and Indiana State reference libraries.

graduates are snapped up by other institutions.

One secret of Dr. McCarthy's success in Wisconsin is that he is very successful in anticipating the needs of the legislature. By keeping a weather eye on the trend of public opinion he is able long before the legislature convenes to go to the members and tell them what legislation they have in mind.

The famous railroad commission and public utility laws of Wisconsin are notable examples of what a good legislative reference bureau can do. The first thing members of the legislature thought of when they decided to present such bills was to get a copy of the gas commission act of Massachusetts. Seeing this would not do they appealed to Dr. McCarthy, who promptly enlisted the aid of the State Department at Washington and similar departments all over the world in a search for all available information on the subject of public utility control. After some six months work they were ready for the meeting of the legislature. There were separate collections of information to show how depreciation funds were kept in different countries, how sliding scales were worked out, what administrative devices were used and so on. The committee members agreed upon the system used by the Sheffield Gas Company in England. Dr. McCarthy was called upon to submit rough drafts in accordance with the principles selected. The committee was not satisfied with the first drafts, so the work was done over and over twenty-two times before all hands were satisfied. The result is generally conceded to be the best thing of the kind on any statute-book in America.

Again, when a water-power bill came up, Europe was raked for analogous laws until a bill that the Prussian Government was about to introduce was turned up. This served as a guide to enable the Wisconsin legislature to do just what it wanted to do.

Though Indiana's legislative reference and bill-drafting bureau is less heard of than that of Wisconsin the results attained by it have been no less satisfactory than in the case of the Badger State. It was found in Indiana that each legislature began its work in ignorance of the experience of its own State except as it was handed down in parts by inter-

ested individuals. Such a condition was fatal to good legislation. The first thing the bureau did was to index, in cumulative form, bills introduced in former sessions so that legislators could formulate their proposals in the light of many similar proposals of former years, thus avoiding mistakes and profiting by any good features found. Governors' messages were indexed for twenty years. The Governors' proposals and veto messages accompanied usually by strong, well-balanced reasons prove to be valuable protection against weak and fallacious proposals. Since much valuable material which would help in solving live problems is buried in reports of State officers and legislative journals this is hunted up and indexed. The department also secures, digests and tabulates official and scientific data from other States and foreign countries as an aid to better-planned and more carefully-digested legislation. The printed bills of twenty-five States are secured in exchange. Those which are of general value are selected and filed under subject headings so that on any given subject may be found bills from several States. If a new law can not be founded upon actual experience in other States that have adopted it, the legislators can at least see what others are trying to do.

In order to know how a law works in practice, reports of administrative and executive officers, court reports, books, magazines and newspapers, personal letters and actual observation are used. The department secures all the printed material available and sorts from it anything which will aid in the analysis of laws or conditions demanding laws. A separate index of court decisions affecting constitutional and administrative law is kept.

An important part of the department's work is the preparation of bills under direction of members of the legislature. During the session of 1909 more than three hundred bills were prepared or revised by the department, much of the work being done prior to the convening of the legislature.

It may be of interest in this connection to add that President Wilson, while Governor of New Jersey, recorded his entire approval of the proposal to establish a legislative reference and bill-drafting bureau for Congress.



SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

BY JAMES MELVIN LEE

(Director, Department of Journalism, New York University; Secretary and Treasurer of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism)

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE was talking with a journalist from the North as they sat together on the porch of his home in Lexington, Va. The Great Chieftain of the South talked freely about the work of Washington College, of which he was at that time the president, but he refused to be interviewed about General Grant and turned the conversation to the subject of the press and its influence. As the journalist arose to go, General Lee is reported to have said, "War is over and I am trying to forget it. The South has a still greater conflict before her. We must do something to train her sons to fight her battles, not with the sword, but with the pen."

What he did was to establish at Washington College fifty press scholarships to be awarded to young men "intending to make practical printing and journalism their business in life." Such students were required to work in a local-printing-office the equivalent of one hour a day. In the practical instruction given the Washington students in the plant of Messrs. Lafferty & Company were the elements of the first school of journalism.

Even before Washington and Lee University, as the institution is now called, had removed the notice about the scholarships in journalism from the catalogue—its last publication was in the issue for 1877-1878—Cornell University had taken up the matter of technical instruction. Its president, Dr. Andrew D. White, proposed not only the giving of practical instruction in the university printing-office but also the awarding of a "Certificate in Journalism" in addition to the baccalaureate degree. Circumstances prevented Cornell from carrying out President White's program in detail, but some practical work was actually done.

In 1888 Eugene M. Camp, of the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Times*, collected the opinions of a number of the leading editors and publishers on technical instruction in journalism. Finding most of them favorable, he made a special plea before the

alumni of the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania for the establishment of courses in journalism in that institution. To the University of Pennsylvania belongs the honor of doing the first real work in technical instruction, as that term is now understood. The courses were given by Joseph French Johnson, formerly of the *Chicago Tribune* and now dean of the School of Commerce of New York University.

A few other institutions of higher education added a course or two in journalism to the curriculum, but it was not until 1907 that Merle Thorpe, now director of the Department of Journalism at the University of Kansas, organized in the University of Washington the first permanent school or department of journalism. In the meantime, Joseph Pulitzer, of the *New York World*, had provided in his will (1904) for the gift of \$1,000,000 to Columbia University for the founding of the school of journalism that now bears his name, and also for a second bequest of \$1,000,000, but the school did not open until the fall of 1912,—a year after the death of its founder. Since 1907 schools or departments of journalism in American universities have increased at an astonishing rate.

INSTRUCTION IN THIRTY-FIVE INSTITUTIONS

By way of proof of the last assertion, let me give the following list of colleges and universities at which work of some sort is now, or will be shortly, offered in journalism: Beloit College, Boston College, Boston University, Chicago University, Colorado University, Columbia University, De Pauw University, Iowa State College, Illinois University, Indiana University, Kansas University, Kentucky University, Louisiana University, Maine University, Marquette University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Michigan University, Minnesota University, Missouri University, Nebraska University, New York University, North Carolina University, Notre Dame Univer-

sity, Ohio State University, Oklahoma University, Oregon University, Pittsburgh University, South Carolina University, South Dakota University, Texas University, Tulane University, Utah University, Washington University, Western Reserve University, Wisconsin University.

At Boston College the work consists simply of a number of lectures by prominent journalists in connection with the extension courses. At Western Reserve University, on the other hand, the courses are to be post-graduate in character and open only to college graduates. As dean of the school, Western Reserve has just called H. F. Harrington from the Department of Journalism of Ohio State University.

The Pulitzer School at Columbia, because of the special emphasis it lays upon the editorial rather than the business side of the newspaper, stands in a class by itself. Its work has received so much attention in the press that it is not necessary to outline it in detail. In another year this school will receive the second million from the Pulitzer estate. The director is Dr. Talcott Williams, formerly of the Philadelphia Press.

HOW THE CANAL TOLLS MESSAGE WAS "HANDLED" BY STUDENTS

When the movement was new Frederick Hudson, then managing director of the New York *Herald*, was asked whether he had heard about the proposed training of journalists in a special department of a university. His answer was as follows: "Only in connection with General Lee's college, and I cannot see how it could be made serviceable. Who are to be the teachers? The only place where one can learn to be a journalist is in a great newspaper office." As similar views are held by some editors of the old school, it may be well to take up some news "story" and show how it is handled in a school of journalism. New York University has been selected because its work is familiar to the writer; President Wilson's address to Congress on "The Repeal of Panama Tolls" has been chosen because his message is familiar to the reader.

The message was unusually brief, consisting of about 400 words, and yet it had a news value out of all proportion to its length. My own class in newspaper-making wrestled with the problem of how to give the President's words suitable display on the front page. Each student had to decide for himself the mechanical way in which he would set up the message. Some preferred

to put it in a "box," or frame. Others thought it would be a better way to set it in larger type than that used in the body of the paper. Each had to pick the striking sentences or phrases to "feature" in the headlines.

The message had a local end. What did New Yorkers think of the President's words? This was "covered" in the news-reporting class conducted by George T. Hughes, city editor of the New York *Globe*. He sent out his student reporters to interview a number of men about the message. Albert Frederick Wilson, formerly a member of the editorial staff of the *Literary Digest*, next took up the matter in his class in current topics. He required his students to read the editorials about the message found in leading papers on file in the Journalism Laboratory in order to note the different points of view taken by the American press. Later the leaders in the English papers were studied in the same way.

Members of the editorial-writing class, under the direction of its instructor, Royal J. Davis of the editorial staff of the New York *Evening Post*, wrote their comments on the message. For classroom purposes, the point of view was of necessity that of the paper with which the instructor is connected. Yet students were urged to write what they believed. Conflicting opinions were regarded as "Letters to the Editor." The international law involved in the message was subsequently considered by Dr. Gerdes in the special law course designed to meet the needs of students in journalism.

WORKING IN A REAL "CITY ROOM"

Whether such instruction is serviceable the reader must decide. "Who are the teachers?" has been answered. Taking up another point raised by Mr. Hudson, I may say that the class in news-reporting has its regular meetings in the city room of the New York *Globe*. In order to duplicate, so far as practicable, the work of the newspaper office, the class begins its work at five in the afternoon—or as soon as the last edition of the *Globe* has gone to press—and continues until eleven in the evening. In case of emergency, members of the class may have to work even later. Students write New York letters for out-of-town papers. Finger exercises of the class in editorial writing often break into print as "Letters to the Editor." A few editorials have actually been sold to publications. Arthur Guiterman, who is connected with the staff

of *Life* and also with that of the *Woman's Home Companion*, gives a course in newspaper verse. His students have had remarkable success in selling their MSS. to Sunday editors. The work in the magazine-making and writing classes—in some respects the most important work done in this department at New York University—must be, with apologies to Kipling, another story.

Other things may help to train the newspaper worker besides the "cussings" of the city editor and the blue-pencillings of the copy desk. The Police Commissioner helped when he issued cards which allow New York students to pass through police lines to get news.

PRACTICAL FEATURES OF SCHOOL WORK

Work in other schools of journalism is just as practical as that at the New York. At Marquette University students accompany regular reporters as the latter make their rounds in Milwaukee. Students at the University of Wisconsin take regular news assignments on two of the daily papers of Madison. The *Seattle Times* has a Sunday page which is written and edited by the students in the Department of Journalism at the University of Washington. At the University of Pittsburgh, where the journalism courses are under the supervision of T. R. Williams, managing editor of the *Press*, students not only do work for his paper but also help out at times on other dailies in that city. Arrangements have already been made to have the journalism students at Western Reserve University supplement the teaching of the classroom with practical work on two daily papers of Cleveland. Some of the Western universities, like Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, etc., have printing-plants and issue daily papers. These publications are to be regarded not as ideal papers, as some shallow critics try to imply, but as practice sheets in which students may print the classroom exercises.

The school of journalism may render a distinct practical service to the press of the State in which it is located. Possibly the Department of Journalism at the University of Kansas has done the largest amount of work of this sort. By way of illustration some of its activities may be outlined. It gets out a monthly trade-paper, the *Kansas*

Editor, which is mailed free to all editors of that State. It acts as a broker for the sale of newspaper properties, without cost either to the buyer or to the seller. It has compiled a cost system for job offices that enables a printer to know whether every piece of work yields a profit or entails a loss to his plant. It takes the worn-out type of the country office, melts it, and ships back new type to the rural editor. It prints sets of "Instructions to Correspondents" which are mailed free to publishers. A blank space in which a local paper may print its name is left on the front page. It acts as a legal adviser in settling suits about official State and county printing. It gives short-term courses in advertising and newspaper-making for country editors. It has just arranged for a great newspaper conference to be held at the university in May.

The school of journalism may be of practical assistance to the Fourth Estate at large. The School of Journalism at the University of Missouri has issued a number of bulletins dealing with newspaper problems. These pamphlets have been approved by State editorial associations and have been widely circulated. Prof. Fred Newton Scott who has charge of the journalism courses at the University of Michigan writes a critique of the English used in the columns of the *Chicago Tribune*. (He is paid for this service by the newspaper.) Several teachers have written text-books which have been marked O. K. by metropolitan editors. In various other ways teachers are trying to render some service in a practical way to American journalism.

Supplementing the laboratory work of journalism schools are other courses, such as advertising, circulation, newspaper management, history of journalism, literary and dramatic editing, magazine writing, etc.

Lest the pedantic critic think that too much attention is paid to the technical instruction, I hasten to add that courses in politics, finance, sociology, economics, law, literature, etc., are not neglected in the curricula of most schools of journalism. No longer can it be said, as was so often said before such schools were started, that the newspaper office is the only place to learn journalism. Editors are sending their sons to schools of journalism.

CANADA IN 1914—AT THE PORTALS OF A CHANGE

BY P. T. McGRATH

THE present year sees Canada at the portals of a great change, passing from a constructive to a productive era. No other country, all things considered, has made such material progress or bulked so largely in the world's eye during the past decade as has the Dominion. Her advance in every respect has been marvelous, probably the most marvelous in history; and that this has been arrested to even a slight degree occasions surprise, though why this should be is difficult to understand.

By her census of 1901 Canada showed, despite the inrush of immigrants then beginning, only the same increase in population as her tiny neighbor, Newfoundland, with no immigration whatever; a fact proving that there must have been a substantial exodus of her own people across the Atlantic border, though statistics as to this are not easily available. In the early part of the decade the tide turned. The boundless wealth of the prairies was made manifest. Thousands of American farmers rushed to the newest West. Other thousands from Europe began to pour in, towns and cities sprang up like mushrooms and the map was gridironed with railways.

RAILROAD-BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY

The figures are a romance in themselves. Starting with 5,000,000 people and having probably about 8,000,000 to-day, Canada in that period has obtained nearly \$900,000,000 for the extension of her railway system; not all of this, however, raised by borrowing, as the whole of the money expended by the Dominion itself on its national transcontinental line has been provided out of its surplus revenues. But in the last seven years, since 1907 began, the total amount of capital she has raised in England for railroad and kindred purposes has been \$1,120,000,000, exclusive of the large amount of private capital placed there for land purchases and private investments. Including these, Canada has, up to date, borrowed or secured for investment, considerably over \$2,500,000,000 of capital from Britain and over \$500,000,000 from the United States—a sum on which, figur-

ing the interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Canada has now to pay interest of \$135,000,000 a year.

Out of that money she has built some 10,000 miles of railway and has 9000 miles more under construction, most of which will be completed and opened for traffic by the end of 1915, so that her railroad trackage then will be at least 36,000 miles, against 17,000 at the end of 1903. This increase includes the double-tracking of most of the Canadian Pacific line, the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, or National Transcontinental line and the Canadian Northern line from ocean to ocean, and the provision of countless branches.

The startling charge embodied in the recently issued report of Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Stanton, the commissioners appointed by the Borden Government after taking office in 1911, to inquire into the construction of the National Transcontinental Railroad (associate with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway) that the line had cost \$40,000,000 more than was necessary, is an unpleasant circumstance for Canada at the present juncture, when she needs so much money for her industrial requirements and general developing purposes, especially in the West; and the confidence of British investors, already somewhat shaken by this, is not likely to be increased by the fact that following almost immediately upon it came a request from the Canadian Northern Railway magnates,—MacKenzie and Mann,—for a loan or bond guarantee of \$35,000,000 to enable them to complete the third railroad system across Canada. The attitude of the public men and newspapers of the Dominion is that much greater economy must be demanded in the future in the case of railway building and much greater caution be exercised by the Federal and Provincial administrations in providing bonuses and other guarantees for railroads, if Canada is to maintain her standing in the money markets.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION

The raising of all this money and the building of all these railways within so short

a period represents, in the opinion of experts, a unique performance in financial history. It has inevitably involved, however, a reaction, the evidences of which have been accumulating during the past year or two. Pessimists recall the parable of the fat kine and the lean to explain Canada's present situation, but a more apt simile would perhaps be that of the western newspaper, which asserts that Canada's present condition is due to the fact that she has been climbing the hill of progress so rapidly that she has had to stop to get her second wind. In either event the wave of depression that has affected the world the past year or two has not left Canada undisturbed. The very rapidity of growth in the West created its own difficulties, some of which have been painfully realized of late.

Even in the fall of 1911, when the writer crossed Canada, westward from Halifax to Vancouver, and northward from the American border to Edmonton, all was buoyancy and optimism; and the weak points he then discerned in the West,—the inflation of land values, too large a proportion of the people in the cities, and "mining" wheat without practising mixed farming as a reserve,—were explained away with an airy disregard for possible eventualities that is pathetic under present circumstances.

When the Balkan War started in the autumn of 1912 and European countries and investors began to tie up their money bags, the situation changed materially, funds for development in Canada proved less easy to secure, the banks became cautious, and a period of economy and retrenchment was necessitated. A year ago two of the big railways,—the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern,—had to appeal to the Dominion Government for financial aid, and the Canadian Pacific launched a stock issue of \$60,000,000 to advance its vast projects. Perhaps the most striking testimony, however, to the altered conditions is the statement of the Canadian banks for last December, issued at Ottawa late in January, showing that, compared with the previous twelve months, there was a decrease of nearly \$59,000,000 in current loans in Canada. It is not difficult to imagine the serious effect upon business operations which such a considerable withdrawal of money must have had.

English capitalists are also understood to be viewing askance some of the new methods by which the Western provinces and municipalities are endeavoring to maintain their advance. Government ownership is by no

means proving the panacea for all evils that was expected, and the Manitoba telephone project has failed to realize fully the expectations entertained regarding it. Saskatchewan is now trying to stimulate farming by loans to the agriculturists on farm mortgages, and has appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the problem. British Columbia, in its turn, has developed perhaps more than any other province an idea akin to Henry George's single tax, by levying a rate on the land itself and exempting all improvements. Doubtless every system such as these that has been devised has features of good in it, but all have their weak points as well.

Government-owned telephones labor under the disadvantage that in every department of their upkeep and administration it is found difficult, if not impossible, to secure from employees as efficient work as would be given by the employees of private corporations; public "land banks" are difficult to carry on because politicians, depending for their success on electors who are obliged to have resource to these banks, throw difficulties in the way of recovering monies even in cases where laxity is inexcusable; and as to the "single tax," the difficulty was illustrated to the writer by an ecclesiastic at Vancouver,—namely, that he had to pay the same tax on his church where he took toll only on Sundays and even that from only one floor, as had the owners of a fourteen-story hotel on the opposite corner of the street, where they took toll from each of these floors every day of the week.

CANADA'S MAIN HOPE,—THE FARM

It is impossible, of course, to believe that present conditions can long prevail in a country with such vast and varied national resources as Canada possesses, but, equally, no permanent and very decided betterment will be experienced until an entirely new situation is created. This will follow, in a measure, from the transformation which must necessarily result in the West. Armies of men there have been employed in railway construction for years past and the end of this is now in sight,—a warning that these workers will have to seek new avenues of employment. That they can find these on the farms is beyond question, but that they will avail themselves of that opportunity is by no means so certain. The most serious drawback to the assured progress of the Canadian West in late years has been the tendency to flock into the cities, and un-

less this can be counteracted the problem will not be easy of solution.

There is ample opportunity for countless thousands to make a profitable livelihood on Canada's farms. In Britain and Germany alone there is a vast and steadily increasing market for all farm products. To-day Britain produces only one-third of the wheat she uses and Germany but two-thirds, and as their populations grow, the home product must become less and less a factor. The United States, moreover, from her tremendous increase in population, must annually provide less wheat and kindred products for export, and soon have none at all available except for domestic demand. Hence Canada's vast wheat belt cannot produce food supplies at too rapid a rate for the requirements in Europe, and as mixed farming is more generally practised,—which the Western grain growers are coming to see is a necessity,—her exports of other food products must proportionately increase. Therefore, an ample market is assured, even if immigrants to the total of 400,000 a year, as at present, continue to pour into Canada. But to insure real progress implies that these must be settled on the farms.

THE DEMAND FOR FREER TRADE

The charge that trade trusts have conspired to hamstring both the farmer and the consumer has been made so frequently and forcefully of late as to compel the Borden Government to appoint a commission to prove the high cost of living, while the Laurier Opposition has formulated a political battle cry of "free food." In Canada the Borden, or Conservative, party stands for protection and the Laurier, or Liberal, party for freer trade. It was openly charged that the manufacturing interests helped largely to defeat Laurier in 1911, and a clash between these and the grain-growers came a year ago, when the latter called for an increase in the "British preference" to 50 per cent. to stimulate trade with the mother country. It is freely asserted that Canadian wheat can to-day be carried from the West to tidewater and then across 3000 miles of ocean to England, milled into flour there, and sold for two-thirds the cost of the like article in Canada, and that the same is true of farm implements and other necessities of the great producing classes.

Canada presents in its tariff situation more contrasts than the United States does, because the latter country is settled more generally from coast to coast and the interests

of the various sections are more interwoven, but in Canada the Great Lakes separate, as it were, the interests of the East and the West; the newer provinces, pushful and hustling, embodying most modern ideas as against the less radical ones of their Eastern brethren. This condition is likely to be more accentuated after the Panama Canal is built and freights are "routed" to Europe via Vancouver. Then Western eyes will turn more to the Pacific slope than elsewhere, as in Eastern Canada the St. Lawrence is the objective, these divergent feelings tending to split the two sections farther asunder than to-day, and as the West grows in population and naturally in political strength at Ottawa the claims of the Westerners will have to receive more attention than heretofore.

GROWING PARLIAMENTARY STRENGTH OF THE WEST

Exactly this position is manifesting itself in Canada at present through the introduction of a redistribution bill. The Canadian electoral system, like the American, provides for a redistribution of seats after each decennial census, but on a different basis. The Province of Quebec is the unit, being allowed 65 members always, and that number divided into the total population gives the electoral factor for every other Province, the membership from which is increased or reduced accordingly. In the last Parliament the membership was 221. In the new House it will be 235. In the last House, older Canada, east of the Great Lakes, had 186 members and new Canada, west of the Great Lakes, 35. In the next House the Eastern provinces will have 177 and the Western 58, their proportion increasing from about a sixth to a fourth.

Obviously, then, the influence of the West will be proportionately greater, even apart from membership, than heretofore, and some of the politicians in the older provinces are looking forward to the day when they hope to bring Newfoundland into the Union and thus provide the East with another ten members to help check the growing ascendancy of the Western division. Concurrently with this redistribution measure for the Commons the membership of the Senate will be enlarged. The West, until now, has had fifteen Senators, but it is proposed now to add nine more and make a fourth group of 24 members there; and with the legislative machine thus reconstructed Canada will face the future and the altered conditions the future will bring.

HIGH OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR CANADIAN GRAIN

It may be predicted with certainty that one of the West's first demands will be for a revision of freight rates in the West and of steamship rates on the Atlantic. One of the greatest menaces to Canada's future prosperity to-day is the problem of ocean freight rates. It is charged that within the past three years the rates for carriage by steamer of grain and other products from Canadian to British ports have increased from 30 to 50 per cent. and the heaviest increases occur to ports where the largest shipments are made. Last autumn the Canadian Government sent the chairman of the Railway Board, Mr. Drayton, to Great Britain to investigate this matter so that, if possible, ocean freight rates might be put under the jurisdiction of the Railway Board, and the Dominion's Trade Commission, which will visit Canada the coming summer, will also look into this matter.

EXPORT TRADE BY WAY OF NEW YORK

The *Montreal Journal of Commerce* recently pointed out that whereas during 1911 36,500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat passed through the Canadian Sault Canal, nearly 49 per cent.,—almost half,—reached the Atlantic Ocean through Buffalo and New York, and in 1912, 40 per cent. found an outlet in the same manner. It is thought that the new Erie Canal, with its greatly enlarged transportation capacity, will tend to increase the wheat export trade by way of New York. The latter port has in its favor availability of ocean tonnage, lower ocean rates, and lower insurance rates. The first is a serious drawback to Montreal, as the transatlantic steamers from New York are very many and mostly take grain as ballast or to supplement other cargoes, so they carry it at relatively low rates. On the other hand, Montreal has natural advantages over New York in distance, in canal mileage, in canal depth, in canal capacity, and in time, but all these are neutralized, according to complaints, by the discrimination against Canada carried out by the Atlantic steamship pool in enormously increasing the rates for the products of the Dominion.

A London authority maintains, however, that if Atlantic rates are excessive, it is because there is not enough British freight going to Canada to make it profitable to send ships to bring back Canadian grain at the low rates which full cargoes both ways

would permit. Argentina, whose railways, like those of Canada, were built for the most part with British capital, buys her rolling stock and rails and machinery and other heavy goods in England and thus provides the outport freight for tramps. Canada, for various reasons, supplies most of her heavy needs of this kind from the United States or makes the goods herself. The annual British sales of iron and steel and machinery to Argentina are about \$30,000,000, the British sales to Canada are \$15,000,000, and the American sales to Canada \$70,000,000, which figures, it is argued, go a long way to explain why the British shipper does not give the Canadian producer the low rates which he desires, and it is suggested that an increase in the preference granted to Britain by Canada's tariff, thus helping to bring in more British products to Canada, would help materially in coping with this situation.

IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES COMPARED

Hence the agitation by the Western grain-growers for an increase in the British preference, which would serve three purposes,—first, to stimulate imports from Britain and thus help curb the trusts at home; second, provide better cargoes for British ships, and more of the latter and thus reduce the rates on grain carried to British ports; and, third, to help promote imperial solidarity. The striking, and, to the mind of Imperialists, disappointing, feature of Canada's present economic situation is the gradual decline of the imports into the Dominion from the British Isles. Canadian imports from the United Kingdom, according to a report recently issued by the British Trade Commissioner in Canada, declined from \$68,500,000 in 1872 to \$30,000,000 in 1897, though after the establishment of the British preference by the Fielding tariff of the Laurier Cabinet in that year these imports expanded steadily until they reached \$139,000,000 in 1912-13.

This increase, however, is not a proportionate one, for the imports from America, which were but \$45,000,000 in 1872 and advanced to \$57,000,000 in 1897, reached the immense total of \$450,000,000 in 1913.

Of course, Canada's propinquity to the United States has much to do with this trade situation, but it is admitted on all sides that the rising ocean freight rates hamper business with the mother country, and as these rates lessen imports from Britain on the one hand they lessen imperial trade on the other.

INCREASING EXPORTS

None the less Canada, despite the depression, setbacks, and difficulties, has been weathering the adverse gales of the past year or two most creditably. Her total exports for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 1913, were \$393,250,000, against \$315,250,000 the previous year; and her total imports were \$692,000,000, against \$559,250,000 the previous year. Both categories attained new records as regards volume, and while it is not expected that similar increases will be realized for the fiscal year just closed the figures up to December 31, or for nine months, indicate that she is making creditable progress along certain lines, notably in her exports to the United States, since the American Tariff bill was enacted, which let down the tariff bars. The expansion of the pulp and paper trade in Canada is one of the factors contributing to a large increase in her exports.

Naturally, while Canada has been absorbing her normal increase of population and an influx of immigrants at the rate of recent years, the problem of enlarging her manufacturing industries to cope with the needs of this rapidly growing population has complicated her difficulties. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, she imported manufactures to the value of \$67,250,000 and exported \$42,500,000 worth and during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, she imported manufactures to the value of \$91,250,000 and exported them to the amount of \$52,500,000. In other words, while her exports increased by ten millions, her imports increased by \$24,000,000. If it were possible to provide the rapid and extensive development of local manufactures, it could help the unemployment situation by ensuring work for many thousand of operatives.

AMERICAN CAPITAL INVESTED IN CANADA

An important contributory in this direction has been the investments of American capitalists. A recent publication states that the Canadian Pacific estimates that fully \$100,000,000 of American money has been invested in Eastern Canada in the past eighteen months. In May, 1911, F. W. Field, the Toronto correspondent of the British Board of Trade, estimated that Americans had invested in Canada almost \$420,000,000,—\$125,000,000 in some 200 companies with an average capital of \$600,000; \$65,000,000 in British Columbia mills and lumber; as much more in British Columbia mines; \$10,000,000 in mines and lumber in the Prairie Provinces; \$25,000,000 in lands in the

Prairie Provinces; nearly \$10,000,000 in concerns for distributing agricultural implements; \$6,000,000 in packing-plants; \$27,000,000 in municipal bonds; \$40,000,000 in insurance concerns; \$15,000,000 in miscellaneous industrial property; and \$13,000,000 in investments in the Maritime Provinces, and in the past three years Canadian authorities who have studied the problem state that a further increase of over \$50,000,000 has been made in the same way.

The *Montreal Gazette* said that during 1912 no fewer than eighty-eight manufacturing firms from the United States established themselves along the Canadian Pacific lines throughout Canada, employing more than 10,000 workmen and investing capital to the extent of \$18,000,000, and it was assumed that these wage-earners with their families would add to the population 50,000 souls, whose requirements annually for food alone would amount to \$5,000,000, thus creating an additional market to that extent for Canada's food products.

During the past few months several of the most eminent authorities on economics and finance in the British Isles have visited Canada to study the situation there for themselves, and they are unanimous that the country will speedily recover from the present depression and attain greater prosperity along other lines, if the movement to that effect is properly directed. Sir George Paish, the editor of the *London Statist*, says that Canada has reached a state of growth when it is time to call a halt to expenditure upon works of construction and apply more labor and capital to wealth production, or to more work on the land; that the machinery created to take care of the production of the country suffices to deal with at least twice, if not thrice, the existing output; that the burden of interest upon the immense amount of capital supplied will be a heavy one until the productive power of the country is greatly enhanced; that for some years the burden will entail stringent economy in national, provincial, and municipal, as well as in individual expenditures, and that it is of the greatest possible importance that the work of directly increasing the productive power of the country by placing a large proportion of the population upon the land and in the mines, should be carried out with the least possible delay. He is of opinion, further, that in the next fifteen years over \$5,000,000,000 will be invested in Canada and that her population will double within that period.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

SOME AMERICAN REVIEWS

SPECIAL interest attaches to the opening article of the *Atlantic Monthly* for May because of its authorship as well as its subject matter. The subject of the article is "Disorderly States," which at once suggests our nearest neighbors to the South. The author is Professor Henry Jones Ford, who holds the chair of politics at Princeton and has long been an intimate friend of President Wilson. The reader will not be surprised, therefore, to find in the concluding paragraphs of the article a strong indorsement of what has been called the Wilson Doctrine, first publicly stated in President Wilson's speech at Mobile in October last.

Other important articles in this number of the *Atlantic* are: "The Promotion of Foreign Commerce," by A. L. Bishop; "The Broadening Science of Sanitation," by George C. Whipple; and "The Inside History of the Louisiana Purchase," by Frederick Trevor Hill. Dr. David Starr Jordan contributes a suggestive paper entitled "Alsace-Lorraine: a Study in Conquest."

The editor of the *North American Review* opens his April number with a twenty-page appeal to the President "To Save Mexico; To Save His Party; To Save Himself." These twenty pages include not only Colonel Harvey's personal reasonings and exhortations, but a number of extracts from editorials in leading American newspapers dissenting more or less mildly from the President's policy.

The most timely contribution in the April number is Dr. Emory R. Johnson's analysis of coast-wise tolls exemption, from the economic viewpoint. Dr. Johnson's conclusion is that the exemption grants an unjustifiable subsidy. "The taxpayers of the country who have paid for the Panama Canal," says Dr. Johnson, "are entitled to reasonable tolls from all who use the Canal and who derive profit therefrom."

In the current issue of the *Yale Review*, in addition to Robert Herrick's essay on "The American Novel," which we summarize on page 620, there are discussion of "The Federal Reserve Act of 1913," by Owen W. Sprague; "Woman and Socialism," by Vida

D. Scudder; "Rural Coöperation," by Edward M. Chapman; and "The German Theater of To-Day," by Julius Petersen. Hamlin Garland gives reminiscences of "Steven Crane as I Knew Him."

In our notice of the first number of the *Unpopular Review* we expressed regret that the policy of anonymity precluded the giving of individual credit for the essays appearing in this very clever review, several of which we regarded as of superior quality to the ordinary American magazine article. Those readers whose curiosity was aroused by the perusal of the first number will be interested to know that the names of the contributors to that number have now been published.

The second number of the *Unpopular* is not less brilliant than the first. Readers will have to wait another three months, however, for the disclosure of the names of contributors. Here are a few of the topics: "The Soul of Capitalism," "A Sociological Nightmare," "Social Untruth and the Social Unrest," "Natural Aristocracy," "How Woman Suffrage Has Worked," "Our Sublime Faith in Schooling," "Trust-Busting as a National Pastime," and "Our Government Subvention to Literature" (the second-class postage rate).

The *Constructive Quarterly* has introduced a new editorial practice in permitting one of the board of editors to present a résumé of the contents of the journal for a number of issues, giving his frank criticisms of various articles, including those written by his co-editors. The current number of the *Constructive* carries the usual complement of solid philosophical, religious, and ethical discussions. One of the more concrete articles is that of Mr. F. Herbert Stead, warden of the Browning Settlement, on "The Labor Movement in Religion."

We quote on page 619 from Dr. F. J. Gould's account of his American tour in the current number of the *International Journal of Ethics*. Other topics discussed in this issue are, "Ethics as a Science," "Intuition," "The Doctrine of Consequences in Ethics," "Idealism and the Conception of Law and Morals," and "What Is Religious Knowledge?"

SOME MEXICAN OPINIONS ON PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS POLICY



HAS UNCLE SAM PUT HIS HAND TO THE PLOW?

(This cartoon, from the *Independiente*, of Mexico City, supporting the Huerta Administration, shows Uncle Sam driving the team of oxen marked Carranza and Villa.)

IN the journals published in Mexico, the organs of the Constitutionalists as well as those supporting Huerta, there has been appearing, during recent weeks, a good deal of rather sharp comment on President Wilson and his attitude toward the disordered state of affairs in the Republic south of the Rio Grande.

The Mexican people do not understand President Wilson's moral attitude, and many of their newspapers hold his ideals up to derision and sarcasm. The *Correo de la Tarde* (*Evening Journal*), for example, a paper supporting the Huerta Government and published in Mazatlan, Sinaloa, makes the following comments in regard to his speech at Mobile last fall:

The inspired President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, recently gave a discourse before the Commercial Congress of the South and representatives of the Hispano-American countries. Eloquence, simplicity, and apparent sincerity dwell in Mr. Wilson's words, but throughout them is apparent that doctrinarism with which he is imbued, and which has already cost Mexico and her brothers in Latin America so dear. Beatifically, with the air of a Protestant preacher, Mr. Wilson lets slip his facile word in regard to matters of vital import to us, going so far as to seem, in his meekness, the wolf clad in the skin of the lamb. . . . Mr. Wilson is a *santo varon*,—a mere "goody-goody." Doubtless the Republican party up there is preparing the hyssop with which to sprinkle their illustrious opponent; and probably the entire North American nation will assent to these evangelical words which gush from the lips of the eminent pedagogue of youths,—and of peoples. "We must prove that we are their friends and champions in terms of

equality and honor. It is impossible to be a friend unless there is equality; it is impossible to be a friend in the absolute if honor does not exist. We must prove that we are their friends, and that we understand their interests, *although theirs and ours may not coincide.*" . . . "Words, words!" a Latin-American Hamlet would have replied; but the fact is we cannot stand so much friendship, and so much equality, so much honor.

I wish to refer to the worldwide expansion of constitutional liberty. Human right, national integrity, opportunity, opposed to material interest, is the problem before us. I wish to take advantage of this occasion to say that never again will the United States acquire a foot of territory by conquest. . . . Our relations" [between the United States and Latin America] "are the relations of a human family dedicated to the development of true constitutional liberty." Here the alumni of Princeton no doubt applauded, and also those gentlemen representing the Latin-American peoples, especially those from Colombia, Nicaragua, Cuba . . . and possibly Spain, recalling Mr. Roosevelt, who sometime ago was hunting lions in Central Africa, and is now hunting boobies in South America. In the presence of such beautiful things, set forth in conjunction with such beautiful ideas, the Latin soul, the hidalgo and heroic race, can but bend the knee and cry "*Mea culpa*; I have sinned, señor, for I thought that the American sun had the shape and the color of the Yankee gold dollar." But now there is nothing to fear. "The United States will never again . . ." says Mr. Wilson, which is as if he should say as said that other Dollar King: "I am the State."

Mr. Wilson is proud: "I would rather be a citizen of a nation poor but free, than of a rich nation which has ceased to love liberty." It is a pity he belongs in the United States, a rich nation, but one which loves the liberty of all Latin America.

The *Era Nueva*, (*New Era*), a weekly published in Nogales, Arizona, by Huertista sympathizers who find Nogales, Sonora, just



IT DEPENDS UPON WHOSE OX IS GORED

UNCLE SAM TO CARRANZA: "The laws of neutrality forbid your entering the territory of the United States." WILSON: "It makes me laugh to see how these laws don't prevent me from going over and helping you." From the *Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico City)

across the border, unhealthy for them under the Constitutionalist régime, gives news of a Mexican-Japanese alliance:

One of our conscientious exchanges conveys to us the following sensational news: "It is being rumored with overwhelming insistence that the Mexican Republic has celebrated a secret treaty with the Japanese Empire, among the clauses of which is one stipulating that both nations lend mutual aid, offensive and defensive, in case of war of either nation. The rumor is founded on the fact of Mexico having received three hundred and thirty-two cannons of heavy caliber from Japan." We will comment, if it is confirmed, on this news which is of surpassing interest in times like these.

Discussing a similar rumor circulated some weeks ago, the *Correo de la Tarde* said:

If this news is true we Mexicans in the name of the Mexican nation are proud to know that so formidable a power as Japan will be ready to help avenge with her cruisers the treacherous outrages which the colossus of the north intends to commit in our national territory. It is being said that Japan is only waiting for Uncle Sam to intervene in the affairs of Mexico to hurl herself into war.

The *Voz de Sonora*, edited by the celebrated Mexican novelist, Heriberto Frias, is, as its name implies, the voice of the present citizens of Sonora (for all Huertista sympathizers have left the state or have been deported), a voice crying out in vigorous protest against "Huerta the usurper." A recent number contains the following:

El Imparcial, the organ of the Señor of the Bottles and Flasks, publishes a very significant and silly editorial beginning in this wise: "The Revolutionists demand land. General Huerta will give them as much as they desire,—in the cemeteries." Thanks, Victoriano! The Constitutionalist are more generous. They aspire to hang you to the highest limb, so high that your Tlaxcaltecan feet will not profane the soil of Mexico; and if the vultures devour you they will surely have a great spree. "Durango will be recaptured," remarks a Tlaxcaltecan weekly as laconically as Huerta would say, "Hand me another bottle!"

The *Independiente*, of Mexico City, however, holds quite a different view and prophesies that:

When peace is realized, by means of the army, which constitutes the chief strength of President Huerta, Mexico will have so stable a government that there will be no need to continue the policy of irritating complacencies and cowardly transactions characteristic of the Diaz administration, since there will no longer exist that fear inspired by the resistance of certain caciques and by the coalitions of governors which were the sword of Damocles suspended above the head of the President of the Republic. The government, by estab-



THE SURPRISE OF PRESIDENT WILSON

"Why, I had no idea that there were any banks doing business in Mexico City!"

(This cartoon, from the *Hijo del Ahuisote*, of Mexico City, refers to the fact that Huerta's finances are not in as bad condition as Americans supposed after President Wilson's financial embargo.)

lishing agricultural credit, will be able to redeem the seventy million hectares which General Diaz sold for eight thousand pesos. The army, without sacrificing its austere demeanor of guardian of institutions, will be an immense agrarian school and the nation can easily meet her forcefully deferred obligations. There is no doubt that all the projects to which President Huerta is giving his attention for the development of the national wealth will be realized; and, united by a strong bond of concord, the public officials will labor for the good of the country and to present to the civilized world at no distant day a Mexico as great, as powerful, as enlightened as we in our unbounded faith, and accepting the great Grecian device, foresee it; we believe that adversities purify and that falls uplift.



HUERTA SAVING HIS COUNTRY
From the *Hijo del Ahuisote*

PUBLIC LABOR EXCHANGES

IN commenting, last month, on the evil of their methods unbusinesslike, and their statistics valueless if not unreliable. Nevertheless, the New York State Legislature, at its last session, enacted a State Employment Bureau bill, and Governor Glynn intends to make an earnest effort to make these public labor exchanges efficient and useful. It is Mr. Leiserson's belief that employment offices, like factory inspection, are based on sound principles. Their lack of success has been due mainly to the general administrative inefficiency of our government work. If we wish successful employment offices, we must, after the example of the larger German cities, put persons in charge of them who understand the business, who know its principles and its technique, and who will work with vigor and energy to make their offices successful.

The function of the employment office is best expressed by the British term, "labor exchange." Exchange implies a market. It is an organization of the labor market for buy-

These public employment offices were designed to furnish clearing-houses for labor, to bring work and the worker together with the least delay, and to eliminate the private labor agent, whose activity as middleman is so often accompanied by fraud, misrepresentation, and extortion. In practice the actual results have not, in general, justified the establishment of the public bureaus. The administration has been placed in the hands of people unfamiliar with the design and purpose of the bureaus, and these officials have either mismanaged the offices so that they had to be discontinued, or else they have performed their duties in a perfunctory and ineffective manner. So far from supplanting private agencies, the free offices have not even maintained an effective competition against them. According to Mr. Leiserson, with few exceptions their operations have been on a small scale,



LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS FOR PUBLIC

(Besides the municipal exchanges in the shaded area, such exchanges

ing and selling labor, just as stock exchanges, produce exchanges, and wheat pits are organized to facilitate the buying and selling of their products. The New York Commission on Unemployment reported in 1911 that four out of every ten wage-earners work irregularly and seek employment at least once, probably many times, during the year. Moreover, it found unemployment and unfilled demand for labor existing side by side. Census returns, manufacturing statistics, and special investigations all reveal the intermittent character of the demand which necessitates a reserve of labor employed not steadily but shifting from place to place as wanted. An organized market for work is needed for the same reason that other markets are organized: to eliminate waste, to facilitate exchange, to bring the supply and demand quickly together, to develop the efficiency that comes from specialization and a proper division of labor. A good manufacturer may be a poor man at getting business, and many good workmen are poor hands at finding jobs. An organized labor market will enable work-

ers to attend to their business of working and will develop efficient dealers who will specialize as employment agents.

As to the duty of the States to organize the labor market, instead of depending upon private enterprise to perform this function, as we do in the grocery or drygoods business, Mr. Leiserson points out that private enterprise, up to the present, has not undertaken so to organize the labor market. Business men have allowed the distribution of labor to lag more than a hundred years behind the general development of industry. Ordinarily the entire burden of the resulting maladjustment is borne by the wage-earner. It is he who suffers from the loss of time and energy. Moreover, the failure to get a job makes him willing to take work at any price, and thus tends to keep wages down.

The nature of the business is such that to be successful it really needs to be a monopoly. It is like the post-office and not like the grocery business. It is a public utility. Little capital is required, the operations are simple, and the profits are large. These facts tend

to multiply labor agencies and to keep each business small. In New York City alone there are almost a thousand labor agencies, and yet 85 per cent. of the employers never use them. They merely make more places to look for work, and the more places the more are the chances that man and job will miss each other. Mr. Leiserson summarizes in the following paragraph the fundamental reasons for State labor exchanges:

The State, then, must be relied upon to organize the labor market because the gathering of information about opportunities for employment and the proper distribution of information to those in need of it, requires a centralized organization which will gather all the demand and which will be in touch with the entire available supply; because the gathering and the distribution must be absolutely impartial; because wage-earners and employers must have faith in the accuracy and reliability of the information; because there must be no tinge of charity to the enterprise; and because



LABOR EXCHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES

are also maintained in Missouri, Montana, and Ohio, where indicated)

fees big enough to interpose a barrier to the mobility of labor must be eliminated.

The remainder of his article is chiefly an account of what has actually been accomplished in Wisconsin by the efforts of the State Industrial Commission created in 1911.

A two-years' experience with a definitely

outlined plan seems to have clearly shown that an American State can actually organize a labor market and administer the organization efficiently and effectively, although Mr. Leiserson believes that it will take several more years to complete the organization so that all classes of labor will be handled by the employment offices.

THE NEW JERUSALEM

QUITE a sentimental outcry has been raised in various parts of the world against the concessions reported to have been granted to a French financier for what has been called the "modernizing" of Jerusalem. Commenting on this, the *Jewish Chronicle*, of London, says:

These concessions consist of the right to bring an adequate water supply to the city,—a necessity which has long been one of the most urgent requirements of the inhabitants,—to light Jerusalem by electricity, and to construct a tramway between the ancient Jewish capital and the town of Bethlehem, some four or five miles away.

In an ordinary twentieth-century city such elementary public municipal work would pass without comment. But as it is Jerusalem which is concerned, "newspaper cynics at once begin to sharpen their wits, and pious people profess themselves horrified." "Why not complete the work of progress," asks one journal, "with a picture palace on Mount Moriah?" "To suggest a tramway service," says an official of the Church Missionary Society, "is coming perilously near to profanity."

"Really," says the *Jewish Chronicle*, "it is difficult to preserve patience when reading such absurd criticism."

Tramcars are not perhaps an esthetic advantage to any town, but the clanging of a tramcar bell,—as it has been termed,—in the Jerusalem streets is to us, not a warning of the coming of the Vandals, but a sign of progress. We do not see why Jerusalem should not be lit by electricity, or why its citizens should continue to "walk in darkness."

The fact is that with the critics of the concessions the past is everything, whereas with us the future, too, is of almost equal consequence. To them Jerusalem represents but a religious sentiment; to us it stands also for a national hope. They would prefer it to slumber on with the "halo of the past" round its head. We want it to awake to a fresh life and become in the future a great city, worthy of its past history. They regard it at worst as a mausoleum, and at best as a museum of antiques. We Jews with all our love of what has playfully been called "bigotry and virtue" prefer to picture it as a peer among the great sister cities of the world, to which people will go to live and not only to die, a center in which Israel shall revive some of its former national glories. We hope for the day which will

see an end to all such false sentiment as that to which we refer.

We are no iconoclasts, and the fitting of Jerusalem,—and for the matter of that of all Palestine,—to modern needs and the requirements of men and women of to-day is not in the least inconsistent with the maintenance of what is beautiful and artistic, or even what is sacred. But the true ideal to work for in Jerusalem is for the ancient city to become a center of life and activity, of science and commerce, the arts and learning, under the ægis of enlightened government and with the best of modern amenities.

It has long been the opinion of American Hebrews that the United States is the "Promised Land," the real "New Jerusalem." Israel Zangwill, the famous English Jewish author, and president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, is also numbered among these enthusiastic admirers of this country as "humanity's city of refuge." "The Melting Pot" sprang directly from the author's experience as president of an emigration society which settled 10,000 Jews in Western America shortly after the great massacres of the Jews in Russia. Speaking, in an article in the *London Chronicle*, of the Jew as having no "homeland," and the Jewish race as being sometimes oppressed or despised in Europe, this clever and patriotic Israelite proceeds to say of his race:

The process of American amalgamation is not assimilation or simple surrender to the dominant type, as is popularly supposed, but an all-round give-and-take by which the final type may be enriched or impoverished. That in the crucible of love or even cocitizenship the most violent antitheses of the past may be fused into a higher unity is a truth of both ethics and observation.

The advantages of the Jew in the United States are thus described by this eloquent writer:

The Jew in the United States is citizen of a Republic without a state religion,—a Republic resting, moreover, on the same simple principles of justice and equal rights as the Mosaic commonwealth from which the Puritan fathers drew their inspiration. In America, therefore, the Jew, by a roundabout journey from Zion, has come into his own again.

SHOULD ARTISTS RECEIVE ROYALTIES ON PAINTINGS?

THE spectacle afforded by poor struggling artists in actual want while fancy prices are being paid at public auction for paintings,—which had once brought but a few francs to the artists themselves,—has offended public opinion in France, says M. Abel Ferry, in an article in the *Revue de Paris*.

This fact has brought before the public mind the necessity for devising some plan whereby artists might profit by their labors in the way authors draw royalties. The idea of instituting a "sort of right of succession" which would assure an artist a certain per cent. on each successive public sale of his work has found ready acceptance, the artist to benefit by it during his lifetime and his family to continue to do so until fifty years after his death. M. Ferry describes the plan.

This idea has been made popular through the generous press campaign carried on in the *Journal de Paris*. Ingenious minds are working it out. Artists' societies have taken

it up and M. André Hesse, a deputy in Parliament, has presented it before the Chamber in their name. The Commission of Public Instruction has also ordered a complete set of laws drawn up upon this principle.

It is needless to say, comments M. Ferry, that the projected "rights of succession for the benefit of artists" has raised waves of violent protest.

Hardly had the idea seen the light of day, than there arose heated controversies. Vested rights protested that they were being attacked. It was considered an attempt against the sacred rights of property. Jurists grown gray between two pages of the Code declared that to allow an artist to reap the benefit of successive sales of his works was against the principle of the Civil Code, oblivious of the fact that all the laws protecting labor that have been passed within the last twenty years were wide departures from the principles of the Code.

However, concludes M. Abel Ferry, the law will be passed "because justice and public opinion are on our side."

THE AIR WE BREATHE

SCIENTIFIC iconoclasts have been busy of late with some of our most cherished ideas on the perennially vital subject of fresh air. Thus:

A high percentage of carbon dioxide (of course, up to a certain limit) is not deleterious. Hence all the time-honored methods of testing the "purity" of the air are misleading, and of no service to the hygienist.

A deficiency of oxygen,—unless far more pronounced than ever actually occurs in buildings, mines, etc., where the supply of this gas has been the subject of so much solicitude,—has no physiological significance whatever. This is proved by the fact that at mountain health resorts the concentration of oxygen out of doors is much less than that found in the worst ventilated rooms at sea-level. In mines an ample supply of oxygen may be distinctly dangerous, as favoring the occurrence of explosions. These were rare before the laws insisted upon a high percentage of oxygen in mine air.

There is no organic poison in air expired from the lungs; hence "crowd poisoning" is a myth.

Foul-smelling air is not necessarily or generally harmful.

Ozone, long ago discredited as a beneficent ingredient in climate, is not even valuable as a disinfectant when artificially generated.

This active oxidizing agent will, it is true, destroy bacteria, but only when concentrated to such a degree that mankind cannot breathe it with impunity. Thus the ozone machines now extensively used for ventilating purposes are useless, and may be injurious. The best they can do is to deodorize foul air by the indirect process of fatiguing or paralyzing our olfactories; in other words, by making our noses less sensitive to bad smells.

These revolutionary ideas have been promulgated especially in three recent memoirs, viz., one by Dr. Leonard Hill and several collaborators, sustaining the thesis that the air of confined and crowded places does not harm human beings on account of being "vitiated" or altered in composition, but merely by virtue of its excessive temperature and humidity; the other two impugning the efficacy of ozone as a gaseous disinfectant. Dr. Hill's memoir bears the imprint of the Smithsonian Institution. The papers on ozone, in which five writers were concerned, were both published in the *Journal of the*

American Medical Association for September 27, 1913.

In the current number of the *Popular Science Monthly* Prof. Frederic S. Lee presents these ideas in a clear and readable form, though with respect to some of them he is perhaps premature in recording the "attitude of science." He admits, however, that "present knowledge is never final, and our present ideas of what constitutes fresh air may yet require revision."

The gases of atmospheric air are usually present in the following approximate proportions by volume:

	Per Cent.
Oxygen	20.94
Carbon dioxide	0.03
Nitrogen	78.09
Argon	0.94
Helium, krypton, neon, xenon, hydrogen, hydrogen peroxide, ammonia	traces

Within a crowded assembly the proportion of oxygen may fall to one-twentieth of its usual amount in the outdoor air [this statement is evidently a misadventure of author or printer; "may be diminished by one-twentieth of its usual amount" would be correct], probably never more except in the most extreme experimental conditions. Experimentation has apparently shown that the evil effects of such indoor air are not due in any respect to this slightly lessened quantity of the gas. It has even been diminished to less than seventeen per cent. in experimental chambers without apparent detriment to persons confined therein. Hill says of a group of his students whom he confined in a narrow air-tight room: "We have watched them trying to light a cigarette (to relieve the monotony of the experiment), and, puzzled by their matches going out, borrowing others, only in vain. They had not sensed the percentage of the diminution of oxygen, which fell below seventeen." The ventilation of coal mines by air containing only seventeen per cent. of oxygen has indeed been suggested as a preventive of explosions.

As to ozone machines:

In many offices and homes we find these machines busily at work discharging into the atmosphere their peculiarly odoriferous product. Very recent investigations, however, seem to make it clear that the supposed beneficial powers of ozone as a home companion are creations of the imagination. Two groups of American investigators, Jordan and Carlson, in Chicago, and Sawyer, Beckwith, and Skolfield, in Berkeley, have independently carried out each a series of careful experiments on the action of ozone on bacteria, animals, and human beings. They find that ozone will indeed kill bacteria exposed in a room, but only when in such concentration that it will kill guinea pigs first. There is no evidence for supposing that a quantity of ozone that can be tolerated by man has the least germicidal action.

(In passing we may mention that these conclusions have not gone unchallenged. See, for example, the protest from Dr. C. P.

Steinmetz in the *Electrical World* of November 29, 1913, pp. 1093-1094.)

The poisonous properties of carbon dioxide have been exaggerated. Thus, while normally it is present in free air in only about three-hundredths of one per cent., the breathing for hours of more than thirty times this amount does not appear to be detrimental to the individual.

That the air breathed out from the lungs contains an unknown poison, a toxic protein, produced in the body, was formerly believed in scientific circles, but now appears to be effectually disproved.

Certainly one of the most comforting assurances given us by Dr. Hill and his colleagues is that we have nothing to fear from the stuffy air of crowded rooms.

On entering a crowded, close, and stuffy room the odor often seems to us intolerable, and we at once assume that the air is very bad for anyone who breathes it. We rush to the window and throw it open, or complain to the janitor, or retreat in disgust. Well, the air may indeed be very bad, but this is not because of its odor, except as to the odor's possible psychic effect. There is a peculiar relation between one's sense of smell and one's esthetic sense, and an unpleasant odor by rudely shocking the esthetic part of our nature may interfere with our efficiency; but there is no evidence in support of the idea that the odoriferous elements in crowd air are physically or chemically harmful to us. Our sense of smell, however it may disturb us, is probably the least valuable of all our senses in contributing to our physical welfare and it can the most readily be dispensed with,—a too sensitive nose is really an affliction.

Evidence that disease germs pass through the air from room to room of a house or from a hospital to its immediate surroundings always breaks down when examined critically. It is indeed not rare now to treat cases of different infectious diseases within the same hospital ward. The one place of possible danger is in the immediate vicinity of a person suffering from a disease affecting the air passages, the mouth, throat, or lungs, such as a "cold," or tuberculosis. Such a person may give out the characteristic microbes for a distance of a few feet from his body, not in quiet expiration, for simple expired air is sterile, but attached to droplets that may be expelled in coughing, sneezing, or forcible speaking. In this manner infection may, and at times probably does, occur, the evidence being perhaps strongest in the case of tuberculosis. But apart from this source there appears to be little danger of contracting an infectious disease from germs that float to us through the medium of the air,—aerial infection in the most of those diseases with which we are familiar is, in the authoritative words of Chapin, "under ordinary conditions of home and hospital a negligible factor."

Danger from sewer-gas in our houses Professor Lee regards as a mere bugaboo.

Workmen in sewers are notoriously strong, vigorous, healthy men, with a low death rate among them. The specter of an invisible monster enter-

ing our homes surreptitiously from our plumbing pipes and sapping our lives and the lives of our children must be laid aside; we need no longer leave saucers of so-called "chlorides" standing about our floors to neutralize in an impossible manner mysterious effluvia that do not exist; and when we return to our town houses in the autumn we may enter them with no fears that we are risking our lives by coming into a toxic, germ-infected, sewer-gas-laden, deadly atmosphere.

Yet many of these questions have their "other sides"; some of which Professor Lee presents, while others he does not. Thus a close, stuffy room may do us deadly harm by checking the natural outflow of heat from our bodies, and we shall be no less dead

for being killed by a physical rather than a chemical process. To what extent such a milieu favors the communication of infectious diseases seems still problematical. Again, as to sewer-gas and kindred effluvia, Dr. A. Trillat, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has plausibly maintained that these substances, although not a direct cause of infection, exercise a stimulating effect upon the development of pathogenic bacteria, and therefore fully merit their evil reputation. Lastly, what of the many subtle physiological influences of weather? Do not these suggest that we have yet much to learn concerning the relations of man to the air he breathes?

MEAT—TO EAT OR NOT TO EAT

UNDER the heading of "The Book of the Month," the well-known Dutch magazine, *Het Hollandsche Revue*, devotes several pages to a review of Dr. Felix Ortt's new book, "The Dearness of Meat."

The book is published by the Netherlands Vegetarian League, but is by no means a sentimental or theoretical plea for the abandonment of flesh-eating. On the contrary, the author recognizes the value of meat both for its food qualities and for its stimulus to the appetite. But he makes it his aim to prove that meat is essentially an article of luxury, and that it may be well dispensed with or at least materially lessened in amount, with advantage both to the body and to the pocket-book. The essential elements of food, besides water and certain mineral salts, consist of albumen, fat, and carbohydrates (starches and sugars). Concerning these the author says:

Albumen is indispensable for the upbuilding and maintenance of the cells of the body. The body which receives too small a quantity of albumen in its food must perish, it matters not how well supplied it be with fats and carbohydrates. Hence every person needs a definite minimum quantity of albumen. . . . It is desirable, indeed, that the food should contain somewhat more than this minimum. The most desirable quantity of albumen for any individual is called his *albumen-optimum*. It is unnecessary to go above this optimum. Anyone who consumes albumen to an amount much in excess of this optimum overstimulates various organs, among others the kidneys, injures his blood, and in the long run affects his health.

Furthermore, an excess of albumen has a peculiar effect upon the body; it causes a great evolution of heat. This is advantageous in cold seasons or climates, but is burdensome and injurious when the weather is hot, especially for persons who perform much physical labor, since they are

obliged to sweat very profusely to get rid of the excessive quantities of heat produced.

The optimum varies according to age, weight, and sex; moreover, authorities differ, the modern tendency being to place it lower than was formerly held to be correct. Whereas it used to be held that a strong day laborer needed 120 grams of albumen per day, the figure is now placed by many authorities at 60 grams or even less. The amount of work done has, however, little influence on the quantity of albumen needed, and so far as is known it makes no difference whether the albumen comes from vegetable or animal sources. The albumen in meat, eggs, and milk, however, seems more easily digested and assimilated than that in beans, peas, etc., perhaps because the latter is often surrounded by much insoluble cellulose.

It must be noted that learned investigators have proved that various albumens differ in chemical composition. The body may require fewer grams of one sort—e. g., of milk or meat—to obtain its optimum, than it does of another—e. g., of cereals or leguminous vegetables. . . . Carbohydrates and fats are the foods that give energy and heat. The first are the cheapest, but, while fats are dearer, they yield about $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as much energy to the body. Thus a hard-working man needs a much greater supply of carbohydrates and fats than one of sedentary habits; and fat is sought above all in cold countries and seasons for its heat-giving properties. The different fats and oils, whether of vegetable or animal origin, are about equal in food value and in digestibility. Hence as foods for the people those which are the cheapest and have the most agreeable flavor should be chosen. The carbohydrates all come (save milk-sugar) from the plant kingdom.

Dr. Ortt says further that measured in

terms of absolute food-content, i. e., of the yield of heat and energy, pure oil has the highest nutritive value of any food that appears upon our tables. But no one can live indefinitely upon a diet composed of oil and the required optimum of albumen. There must be variety of diet to insure the obtaining of the minute but necessary quantities of various mineral matter needed in the body and these are most readily supplied in the various vegetables and fruits, green or dried. It is advisable, too, that cooking should be done by methods that will avoid the dissolving out and draining off of these valuable food-salts, as is so often the case where ignorant cooks boil vegetables in an excess of water, which is poured off or thrown away.

Some interesting figures are quoted by Dr. Ortt from tables by Dr. Rübner (a celebrated German physiologist) and others. Assuming 150 grams of meat (about an ounce and a half) to be the meat consumption per diem needed by the average normal person, and reckoning that the meat contains 20 per cent. albumen and 5 per cent. fat, this gives us 30 grams of albumen and $7\frac{1}{2}$ grams of fat in the meat consumed. Dr. Ortt continues:

This corresponds, as concerns the albumen, to about one-third of the optimum. . . . Rübner's researches show that for the cell-building requirements of the body 30 grams of the albumen in meat correspond to 34 of that in milk, 37 of that in rice, 62 of that in peas, and 98 of that in flour. These quantities of albumen are found respectively in 1 liter of milk, 470 grams of rice, 270 grams of peas, and 790 grams of wheat. Thus, 470 grams of rice will furnish the body just as much albumen for its needs as 150 grams ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) of meat. But 470 grams of rice contains, besides the albumen, 4 grams of fat and 360 grams of carbohydrates, while the meat contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ grams of fat, but no carbohydrates.

These figures furnish accurate data from which can be estimated the cost per day of balanced rations containing the right proportions of albumen, fats, and carbohydrates, but composed of varying constituents. By long and careful computations, based on these figures and on current prices of various food-stuffs, including meats, fish, milk, grain, roots (such as turnips, beets, etc.), cabbage and other green vegetables, it is shown clearly that a satisfactory balanced ration, meeting all the body's needs, is much more cheaply obtained when the required fat and albumen are obtained from vegetable sources instead of from meats. The cheapest form of animal food (cheap, i. e., in the sense of its physiological value compared with its monetary cost) is herring (at least, according to Dr. Rübner).

Dr. Ortt, having thus shown that the cost of meat is high when its nutritive value is compared with that of plant foods, considers meat as to its appetizing and stimulating qualities. He says:

Meat contains various substances known as purine bases or derivatives—among others, creatine, creatinine, xanthine, etc. These possess an excitant or stimulating effect upon the digestion, but have no food value in themselves, and are even poisonous in too great quantities. On extraction they pass over into the *bouillon* (whence the name of extractive matters, which is also given them). *Bouillon is not a food*, but stimulates the flow of the gastric juice, and somewhat sharpens the appetite.

For persons who have a proper quantity of physical labor or exercise, such a special stimulus of the appetite is not needed. To the hungry farm-laborer his ordinary meal of potatoes and fat, vegetable soup, rye-bread, etc., is excellent and is made sufficiently appetizing by the addition of onions and herbs from his kitchen-garden. But those who lead sedentary lives, with but little muscular exercise, and a lack of fresh air, as is the case with so many brain-workers and others, and thus lead an abnormal life from the physical standpoint, often lack a normal appetite. Such persons may have need of stimulating the appetite, since otherwise they fail to take sufficient food to supply the body's requirements. Hence meat, with its extractive matters, is a favorite dish with them, especially when it is tastily prepared so that its aroma heightens the stimulus.

This desirable stimulus of the appetite, can, however, be achieved by other means, according to Dr. Ortt, and to this end he earnestly favors the training of housewives in the art of appetizing cooking. Proper manipulation and flavoring can do wonders in giving to less expensive foods the agreeable aroma and flavor found in expensive meats.

* * * * *

Dr. Ortt closes his article by quoting various authorities in support of his contention that an entirely satisfactory and wholesome dietary can be made without including meat. Dr. Rübner declares that such a dietary, containing milk, but with no meat, or with a scanty proportion of meat, can be made entirely acceptable for children, adults, and the aged, and for laboring men and non-laboring men. He declares that much of the demand for meat is mere custom, or even aping of one's neighbors. The Dutch authorities, Dr. Mijnhoff, Dr. Pijnappel, and Dr. de Groot, express similar views. So does the famous Danish food-physiologist, Dr. Hindhede, whose experiments proved that perfect health can be maintained for months on a diet restricted to potatoes and fat, and that "the potato, by reason of its large content of food-salts, exercises a very favorable influence on gouty and rheumatic conditions . . . while the excessive use of meat is favorable to the development of these and similar diseases (*i. e.*, diseases which have as a common cause too great acidity of the blood.)"

THE CENSUS METHODS OF THE FUTURE

AN article in the *Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association*, by Dr. E. Dana Durand, late Director of the Census, indicates certain ways in which the population, agricultural, and manufacturing statistics gathered by the Census Bureau may in future be improved. He points out that in the matter of population statistics the most important source of inaccuracy has been the incompetence and negligence of many of the enumerators. The greatest promise of improvement, he thinks, lies in the employment of mail carriers to collect census statistics. In the case of country districts there seems no doubt of the feasibility of this plan. The matter is not quite so clear in the case of cities, since the carriers are by no means distributed in proportion to the population. The business districts, where there are comparatively few persons to be enumerated, have many mail carriers, while the densely populated districts occupied by the poorer classes have relatively few. It would seem possible, however, to meet this difficulty by assigning special assistants to the carriers in the densely populated districts, these assistants being persons temporarily employed for census work only or carriers from other parts of the city.

In view of the fact that the new administration of the Department of Agriculture is considering the reorganization of its statistical work and possible employment of mail carriers to collect, not crop estimates, but actual returns at least of crop acreages, Dr. Durand's suggestion that the Census Bureau and the Department ought to utilize in the gathering of agricultural statistics the expert skill of the same body of statisticians, and

that duplication of work should be avoided, is interesting. Mail carriers have the advantage of personal acquaintance with every one in their districts. They could practically without loss of time revisit the farms from which they had at first failed to secure information.

Dr. Durand further advocates a reduction in the number of inquiries. One way of relieving the decennial schedule of agriculture without loss of valuable information would be to address certain questions only to selected farmers—selected, of course, strictly at random. If one-tenth, or even one-twentieth, of all farmers scattered throughout the country were asked to report the value of their live stock, or of the various products of their farms, average values computed from these returns and applied to the numbers or quantities reported from all farms would give substantially correct total values. The omission of questions regarding value would alone reduce the bulk of the general agricultural schedules nearly one-third.

In regard to manufactures, it seems desirable for the future:

(1) to provide for the collection annually and the prompt publication of statistics regarding the number of persons employed in the leading manufacturing industries and the quantity and value of their principal products, most of the data being secured by correspondence methods; (2) to take the more detailed censuses of manufacturers (at least for the immediate future) only once in ten years; (3) to obtain at the decennial census statistics regarding the quantity and value of as many specific products as practicable; (4) to distinguish in the tabulations as many specific industries as possible; (5) to omit from the general schedules the items regarding capital and the items regarding expenses other than those for wages, for materials, and for fuel and power.

JOURNALISTS SEEING THE INSIDE OF A UNIVERSITY

A WRITER in the *Columbia University Quarterly* states that since the establishment of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia there has been much curiosity expressed as to what the university will do with the embryo journalists. It is now beginning to be realized, however, that there is another question involved,—What will the students in journalism do with the university?

If they were segregated they would be as harmless as pharmacy or medical students, but they

are not. They are on the campus and all over it, for they have acquired at least the newspaper man's belief that what is everybody's business is his business. They are likely to be discovered on the back seats of any lecture-room, busily taking notes, but not the sort of notes ordinarily taken. For when the reports of the lectures they are assigned to cover are handed in to the department of journalism, it is found that they do not consist entirely of what the lecturer said, or meant to say, such as the dutiful student puts down, but that they also contain observations on how he said it. If the lecturer was incoherent in explanation or indistinct of utterance, if he addressed his boots rather than his class, if he was

unduly dependent on his notes or text-book, if he handled his apparatus clumsily so that the experiment showed the opposite of what it was intended to prove, these defects in presentation are carefully noted and commented upon with unprecedented frankness.

With gentle irony the writer proceeds to show that after all the students are not wholly to blame!

The journalistic students should not be judged too harshly for this violation of academic etiquette. They do not realize that it is not customary to apply to classroom lectures the standards of criticism that are used by the extramural world in regard to books, periodical literature, and public addresses. The classroom audience is a picked audience, required to attend, accustomed to interpret the meaning of the instructor however inadequately expressed, trained to disregard the manner of a discourse in their absorption in the matter of it. It is natural, however,

that these students should fail to understand this and should, quite unintentionally, subject others to the criticism which they are accustomed to receive in the journalism building.

The students are efficiency experts in the art of expression; or if they are not, they aspire to be or think they are, which amounts to the same thing in this case. Many of them have been reporters, editors, or contributors before they enter the school, and during their course they are constantly drilled in writing clearly, concisely, accurately, and effectively. They are therefore disposed to lay more stress on such points than is customary in academic circles.

But the instructor in another department of the university has no reason to feel nervous when he sees some of these sharp-eyed and sharp-penned young men on the back seats. Their reports of the lecture are buried in the archives of the journalism building. Their praise and their blame, whether just or unjust, need not concern him and he can continue in his customary manner of delivery without regard to the presence of these human dictographs.

STATE INSURANCE IN GERMANY

THE system of State insurance for workmen, against illness, disability, or old age, has now been in force in Germany for some thirty years, and, therefore, a judgment of the results so far attained is of value in determining the advisability of similar legislation in other lands. An article in *La Riforma Sociale*, by Signor Alberto Geisser, presents some important facts regarding this subject.

The greatest obstacle that has been encountered in the application of the provisions for the relief of those physically incapacitated for work, by injury or otherwise, this Italian writer reminds us, has been their inevitable tendency [known in England as "malingering"] to exaggerate the extent of the disability.

This has been sufficiently marked to attract the attention of many German physicians, some of whom have freely expressed their views at meetings of medical societies in that land. Here we have to do, not so much with wilful misrepresentation, which is measurably susceptible of control, as with a kind of auto-suggestion, inducing the patients to yield easily to temporary physical ailments. The result is an aggravation of the real trouble and an undue prolongation of the period of recovery therefrom. The fact that the state is willing to contribute to their support as long as their disability lasts weakens their will-power; no longer spurred on by the absolute necessity of earning a livelihood, they fail to react against the morbid conditions which really exist, but which could be overcome. The assisted workman is led to feel that the recovery of his ability to work will not so much redound to his own personal advantage as to that of the state, and unfortunately, in the present stage of human development, this incentive is not very effective. Thus the stimulus

to recuperation of physical force given by an earnest wish to get well is deadened, more especially in the case of those who regard themselves as no longer young.

That this state of mind has a distinct effect on the time required for the resolution of a fracture, or for recovery from other forms of bodily injury, is the experience of surgeons who have treated these assisted patients; the period of recovery being about three times as long as the average. The existence of similar conditions has been noted in Austria, where in the decade before the promulgation of the law of 1895, according insurance against disabling injuries to railway employees, the percentage of those totally disabled was 0.26 and of those partially disabled 1.58, while in the following decade these percentages rose respectively to 2.4 and 6.6. And it is worthy of note that while in the earlier period disability from nervous derangements was very rare, in the period after the new law went into operation the number of those suffering therefrom became very considerable.

Of the efficacy of the safeguards provided by law against deception on the part of the workmen, the writer says:

Only indifferent results can be expected from these precautions. Indeed, the prevailing opinion in our day is that cases of "simulation" pure and simple are very rare, but that the assignment of a false date to the beginning of the bad symptoms actually present is quite common. Hence it is extremely important to ascertain whether the suffering or disability already existed before the time of

the accident. There is a strong tendency on the part of the insured to assert that their pains, or the stiffness of their joints, began at the period most likely to secure for them a maximum pension. While it is very difficult for a doctor to prove the falsity of such assertions, it is, on the contrary, very easy for the patient to make them appear plausible, more especially as regards stiffened fingers or joints. In fact a regular course of instruction in these misrepresentations and deceptions is given the neophyte by those of wider experience in the waiting-rooms of the policlinics, where the applicants will be for hours together while the examination of the individual cases slowly progresses. When we consider that in Germany some 400,000 cases are passed upon annually, the probability of wholesale deception is only too apparent. A convincing proof of this may be found in the fact that in 30 per cent. of the indus-

trial cases and in 20 per cent. of the agricultural cases the applicants were forced to appeal from an original unfavorable decision, and of these appeals 80 per cent. were rejected.

A remedy for some of the drawbacks of this special legislation has been suggested and partially applied in Germany, and consistently put in practice in some other lands, in Denmark for instance. This is to capitalize the pension covering a period of a year or more, in case of serious injury and disability, and to pay the whole sum at once to the applicant. By this means the incentive or temptation to prolong the period of recovery beyond its normal length is removed. At the expiration of the term the patient is examined anew, and should the conditions show that his disability still continues, a further sum is accorded him, graduated to cover the length of time the prognosis indicates.

THE KAISER AS MANY SEE HIM

DESPITE the stringent enforcement in Germany of the law against any offense that might be construed as lese-majesty, German writers seem to have managed very well, during the jubilee year, to tell all they thought about the Kaiser. Among the most interesting publications on the subject is the Kaiser number of *Die Tat*, devoted exclusively to a discussion of the Emperor, and containing a symposium of eminent writers and scholars of Germany and England.

The leading question put to the contributors was: "How far is the Kaiser a representative of the intellectual currents of our time, and how far is he a leader of the present and future of our nation?" The

answers display a wide difference of opinion in the appraisal of the personality of the Kaiser and his activity. Very few even of his admirers regard him as a genius. He receives most praise for his foreign policy and for making Germany a great naval power. On the other hand, scarcely anyone has a good word to say of his internal politics. The myth of his being a great artist and art critic is rudely shattered by the best authorities, who on this point are unanimous. Insofar as he had any influence on literature, art, and archi-



EMPEROR WILLIAM ON HIS YACHT

itecture, it is generally agreed that it was detrimental. Strangely enough, it is an Anglo-German, Professor Karl Breul, of Cambridge, who is the most enthusiastic in his estimate of the Kaiser.

"He is, above all," Breul writes, "a whole man, 'a character' in Goethe's lofty signification of the term. He stands before me as a person of extraordinary energy physically and intellectually. He is distinctively productive and creative. He is a man of mighty will power. It is his will power that has



THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS

enabled him to overcome many personal obstacles; it was through sheer force of will that he became a skilled rider and sailor. Always ready to learn, to train himself, to observe with his own eyes, he knows how to question wisely, how to utilize expert opinion to the best advantage; he has the capacity to impart clearly to others what he has learned, and to convert his knowledge into creative values. Possessed of a stern sense of duty, he is ever on the alert to do all that in him lies to promote the welfare of the Fatherland and to represent its interests. Farseeing, he has courageously opened up to his people new ways in various fields, and directed the development of the country along various channels. He was the decisive factor in the creation of the German navy, in the promotion of aerial navigation, in effecting greater freedom in education, and in fighting alcoholism and other evils. Germans outside the Fatherland look up with special pride to this high-minded representative of Germanism, who has made the German name stand for spiritual and intellectual achievement in foreign countries as well as at home. They are sincerely grateful to him for resolutely using his immense power for the maintenance of peace.

"As emperor he is splendid and majestic. In personal intercourse he is simple and amiable. He is a jolly companion in jolly society. Personally Kaiser William possesses many traits that are specially popular in England. His dignity of character, his fresh naturalness, the charm of his personality in social intercourse, his lively interest in physical exercise, his love of sports have won him the warm regard of the English. His frequent

visits to England have given him a far deeper knowledge of England than most Germans possess. All Englishmen esteem his warm religious feeling, his high moral earnestness, his self-training, his true love of nature, and his happy, pure, and beautiful family life."

Quite a contrast to this view of the Kaiser is presented by the celebrated German sculptor, Hermann Obrist. He says:

To many of us the Kaiser seems a tragic figure. Restless, excited, homeless, he hurries about the country, always seeking to do what others did long ago. He is passionately interested in "great art," is constantly dedicating monuments and buildings, opening up and seeing art exhibitions; and yet he makes speeches on art which only a most in-artistic nature could make, or, worse still, which only a man could make who derives his ideas of art from the worst possible source, from the seventies. Kadiner Majolica, as the highest achievement of a Kaiser's efforts, is indeed tragic.

He loves and inspects his army as much as any king has ever done. And yet many officers dread nothing so much as that in the event of a war he will take it into his head to lead the army. For the last twenty-five years, whenever he was moved by a noble impulse, he presented individuals and nations with the costliest gifts, yet he never seems to have noticed what a painful blow these gifts were to the recipients. Being half an Englishman, he loves Englishmen and is completely misunderstood by them. Being half a German, he does not love the Germans very much and is not loved by them. He begets seven children to show what German virility is and so set a good example. The result is that no intelligent woman in Berlin desires to have even a single child. He thinks his mission entrusted to him by God is to be the Prince of Peace *par excellence*, and yet no one has so frequently endangered the peace of Europe by his sudden utterances provoked by his domineering impatience. He is very intelligent, but he refuses to be taught, and he will never long tolerate superior ability beside him. That is why he surrounds himself with the kind of ministers he has. He who sits in the central news-bureau of the world seems to be always badly informed. His knowledge of the past is one-sided, his knowledge of the present is no greater than ours, and of new political developments he knows nothing.

As the highest official of the Protestant church, and as the princely protector of the Catholic church, for which he cherishes a profound sympathy, he has, in mistaken loyalty, helped the enemy in his own camp more than anyone else could. He is not only a kaiser in fact, but he still keeps playing kaiser. He lives so much in rhetoric that the memory of him will probably be buried in a heap of rhetoric. He has opinions ready to hand for every subject under the sun, and he proclaims them with a self-assurance that excludes all possibility of doubt. And yet, if we except certain technological matters and the navy and some sciences, he has never during the last twenty-five years recognized or helped along the new, the becoming, the strong, and healthy movements, the good that painfully struggled to penetrate into the light of day. Neither in literature

nor in art, neither in philosophy, religion, nor the feminist movement has he ever done a thing that our time demanded. He has never been a patron of the values of the future.

According to Heinrich Driesmans, the great trouble with the Kaiser is that he never found the proper relation to his people, he never came into real contact with them. His promotion of industry and the lords of industry is simply a manifestation of the Americanism in his nature. He never came in contact with the true carriers of German culture, favoring the foreigners to the exclusion of his own subjects, and surrounding himself only by such native talent as bear the distinction of titles, irrespective of real merit. In his love for publicity he is also quite American, displaying a weakness for all newspaper men excepting Germans.

Ludwig Gurlitt, a prominent German educator, considers the Kaiser reactionary even in his attitude to science. His religion is of such an antiquated character that it excludes the theory of evolution. Naturalists who are good Christians readily find promotion in Prussia, while scientists like Haeckel and Ostwald are under the imperial ban. Harnack, who is a stout believer, is president of

the Scientific Academy. In Prussia theology is the queen of the sciences; the other branches of sciences are her maids. Should the Kaiser ever receive a surname, says another writer, it will be William the Pious.

G. P. Gooch, the English historian and Liberal, after criticizing William's idea that he is a ruler by the grace of God as hopelessly out of date, concludes:

In internal politics his greatest mistake, in my opinion, is his treatment of the Socialists. After wisely abolishing the anti-Socialist law, he denounced them bitterly when he found that Socialism still continued to grow. It displays a lack of statesmanship for a ruler continually to denounce and insult the greatest party of his kingdom. As to foreign politics, his creation of a large fleet was a grand accomplishment. But though I think it was not built to dispute English supremacy, I regret that it was done in such feverish haste. The last enormous increase in armaments, which was explained as necessary on account of the Balkan alliance, proves to have been without justification now that the alliance is broken up. The increase of weapons of defense does not make Germany stronger. It causes a corresponding increase in England, France, and Russia. The taxes rise rapidly, and the nation is in danger of being burdened beyond the point of endurance. A less aggressive foreign policy would strengthen the position of Germany and enhance the reputation of the Kaiser.

GERMAN VOICES AGAINST PRUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF "HER IRISH"

EMPEROR WILLIAM was given, not long ago, an ocular demonstration of the feelings the Poles have toward the Prussian state. With the idea that possesses the mind of men ruling over peoples by "Divine right" (we quote a journal of Posen) that the sight of their person will abolish all disaffection in their subjects, Emperor William went to Posen, the chief city of Prussian Poland, with the Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, Prince and Princess August William, Prince and Princess Eitel Frederick, Prince Oscar, Prince Joachim, Imperial Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg, Prince Regent Louis of Bavaria, General Field-Marshal Count Haeseler and von der Goltz, and Lieut.-Gen.-Albert Pollio, Chief of the Italian General Staff. The thousands that lined the streets of Posen, however, were not Poles but the Germans who fare well on Polish soil, politically and economically, thanks to the exceptional laws, which favor them and discriminate against the Polish "citizens" of Prussia.

The blood "seethed in the veins of the Polish populace" at the appearance in their

city of the "Herod of the Polish school-children." Neither the cordons of the local German police nor the legions of Berlin detectives were of any avail,—the German Emperor was received by the Poles with "funereal, contemptuous silence, while the few members of the Polish nobility who had the temerity to attend the banquet at the Castle had their ears boxed in the street."

The enforced "Germanization" by Prussia of the Polish provinces (held since 1772) on rigidly fundamental lines since 1870, after the successful result to Prussia of her war with France,—the banishment of the mother tongue from the schools of Prussian Poland; the expulsion by Bismarck in 1885 of thirty-five thousand Poles from their Fatherland; the systematic colonization of Germans in the Polish provinces; and, finally, the compulsory expropriation of Polish land-owners in two Polish provinces (East Prussia and Posen) and the prohibition of the use of the Polish tongue at all political assemblages,—these are measures which, naturally, have made the Poles cherish a deep animosity

toward the Prussian State, and they look on the German Emperor not as an individual, but as the incarnation of the idea of Germanization, having in view the extermination of their nationality.

The persecution of the Poles by Prussia has been compared with that of Ireland by England, "with the addition of a still greater dose of oppression of purely Prussian conception."

Yet the efforts of Prussia to crush the national spirit of Poland have proved no more effectual than those of England against Ireland. Although private schools for the teaching of the Polish language and literature and of Polish history are outlawed, the Poles discover means to teach these forbidden subjects at home to their sons and daughters. Despite all the difficulties put in their way by the Government, the Poles of Prussian Poland are growing in power economically, and politically also they are becoming little by little a factor to be reckoned with.

That the treatment of her Polish subjects by Prussia is beginning to disgust the Germans themselves, is apparent from an increasing number of voices raised in Germany in protest. The most recent and most remarkable enunciation of this kind is a brochure under the title "*Die Misserfolge in der Polenpolitik*" (The Failures in the Polish Policy), by Baron Charles Puttkamer, former landrath of Mogilno. That one who has been a high Prussian official should, in bold language and with the force of conviction, rise against the policy applied by the Prussian Government to the Polish community is an unusual thing in Prussia.

In this brochure Baron Puttkamer sees no other way of settling the Polish question than

by the abolition of the Government's Colonization Commission and all the anti-Polish statutes; the removal of all oppression; and the restoration of

all the rights that belong to the Polish nationality on the basis of the Constitution.

Bismarck's Law of Colonization, which was adopted in 1886 and which provided for the buying up of Polish estates and the settling on them of German colonists, Puttkamer calls the "greatest affront that could meet the Poles on the side of the Government," as it robbed the Pole, who paid the taxes, who in all the wars of Prussia and Germany had offered up his blood in sacrifice, and who was obedient to the direction of the law, of the ability to become a settler on his native soil and constrained him to leave his Fatherland. "Hate was sown and to-day the Government is reaping the hate."

With thorough knowledge of his subject the author discusses the work of the Colonization Commission, showing its negative results both in the economical and the moral field, emphasizing that it yields profit to the munificently paid officials and to the colonists, who, without having done anything for the State, get at a low price land paid for in the form of taxes by the Polish population.

"The present policy, the policy of expropriation, which plainly scoffs at the directions of the Prussian Constitution and at the German Empire,—leads to nothing else," declares the author, "than the greater and greater embittering of the population."

Of this German enunciation marked by impartiality and the knowledge of the relations between the Germans and the Poles, the *Dziennik Poznanski* (Posen Daily) observes that Puttkamer has spoken words of truth so frankly and has illuminated the relations so clearly, that if there only were on the side of the Government but a whit of good will, the Government would have to reflect deeply upon his deductions."

CHURCH-EXODUS AND GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

PAUL GÖHRE, former clergyman, member of the Reichstag for a brief period, a Social-Democrat since 1899, and a voluminous writer on social subjects, contributes an article to the organ of his party, the *Neue Zeit*, on the attitude of the Social-Democrats of Germany towards the church and to religion in general.

He begins by saying that the recent increase in defection from the church in Ger-

many makes it incumbent upon his party, too, to watch the movement more closely, and, in connection with it, of the religious problem in general. Its attitude has hitherto been based upon "Section 6" of the second part of their program.

The first proposition of that "section" demands that the State shall ultimately declare religion to be a purely individual concern, not a national and compulsory one. The latter, however, is still de-

cidedly the normal condition in Germany. As evidences of this we have the enforced religious instruction, prescribed by the State, in the schools, the influence brought to bear upon dissident recruits, the quiet but arbitrary demands upon all officials for a "clean bill" in religion. The constitutional guarantee of religious freedom is a thing that exists in Germany on paper alone. The demand of the Social-Democrats, therefore, is a present, actual need. It has ever been their principle that what they claim of others they should practise in their own ranks. Hence they have enjoyed perfect freedom as to their religious beliefs. The religion, or lack of religion, of a new member has always been a matter of perfect indifference to the party.

The consequence of this jealously guarded neutrality is the sharp distinction between the Social-Democratic and all the other parties which are firmly allied with some church system. The Conservatives are almost co-extensive with Protestant orthodoxy; the Center is exclusively the party of the German Catholics; while the National-Liberals and the Radicals are identical with the Religious-Liberals of the Protestant bourgeoisie. Among the last alone is there a somewhat greater mobility, as is evidenced by its counting many Jews in its ranks. Perfect religious freedom, however, prevails only among the Social-Democrats.

Christians of every sect, Pagans, Jews, battle in unison for the emancipation of the proletariat. The International represents even more decidedly than the German body this character of perfect religious neutrality and tolerance.

The second proposition of Section 6 treats of religious associations,—the churches. Here, too, there is but one demand,—the separation of Church and State, politically, socially, and, above all, financially. "For the rest, no sort of judgment regarding the various beliefs, no claim that any should be supported or combated."

In spite of this attitude of the party, it is still to-day accused of being the bitter foe of God and religion. Nothing is more false than this reproach. Not only is it in contradiction to their program and actions, but,—still more important,—to their particular interests. The party represents primarily the economic and political movement of a class. It can achieve victory only if it carries an overwhelming majority of the masses, exploited by capital, with it. Among these there are strata that have retained a strong religious strain, notably in districts predominatingly Catholic. Their permanent allegiance can be won only by a punctilious respect of their religious sentiments.

True it is that some members, even leaders, of the party have waged war against Church and religion, but this was done on their own responsibility, in their *own* name, not in that of the party. The party, therefore, had neither occasion

nor right to oppose them,—had it done so it would have departed from its cherished principle of neutrality.

Now, it must be confessed that the number of members who, on their own initiative, are waging war against Church, Christianity, and religion, has of late greatly increased; separate organizations, moreover, have been formed to carry on the fight. Though within their right, it must be said that this fact of a warfare, not only strengthened but systematically organized, against Church and religion, has considerably changed the hitherto existing situation. If ever the saying that the massing of individual forces breeds a new quality, held good, it certainly does here. New points of view, consequently, as regards the entire problem occupy the foreground to-day.

Meanwhile defection from the Church, which has assumed such unexpected proportions, has naturally aroused widespread anxiety in the Social-Democratic ranks. Firstly, among those whose activity, political or industrial, is exercised in purely, or prevaillingly, Catholic regions. Secondly, among such as do not concern themselves with questions pertaining to religion and theories of life, looking upon them as exploded ideas which are best solved by ignoring them. There are, thus, two strong movements within the party in regard to the problems of religion and the policy to be pursued to the Church.

Which, asks Dr. Göhre, has right on its side? What attitude should the party assume in future?

In face of the changed conditions, it is incumbent upon the party, the writer claims, to change its attitude. An absolutely neutral position seems no longer tenable. He explains why he deems it out of the question for it to adopt the platform of any of the three groups, and suggests:

1. To make no change in the section of the program relating to religion and the Church.
- (2) The principle of absolute neutrality and tolerance must be maintained under all circumstances.
- (3) The neutrality and tolerance of the party must, however, be differently conceived, and have a different aim. Instead of being passive and defensive, it should be active and aggressive. While the prevailing conception of neutrality has hitherto been that it is best to leave matters of Church and religion alone, the party must in future insist that its members should take a decided stand upon those problems, not pass them by without reflection, or in a cowardly or indifferent spirit. In other fields,—political, industrial, cultural, social,—it demands the active participation of its members, urges them to clear, decided aims and actions. It should do the same in the sphere of religion. "Decide," it should say, "solely according to your inner needs and convictions: this personal moment and motive alone should count. If your faith is dead, leave the Church. But if you honestly believe you ought to remain in it, take an active part in its concerns, and that as a pious, free, and fearless Social-Democrat. This is all the easier since Democratic Socialism and pure, that is primitive, Christianity are in many ways so closely related.

IS THERE A SWISS SPIRIT?

A NOTABLE event took place in Berne, a position of dependence. Germany and Switzerland, recently, which will appear characteristic to those who know the Switzerland of to-day,—its moral, intellectual, political, and economic life.

The event in question, which is the subject of an article by Henri Moro, appearing in a recent issue of the *Correspondant*, of Paris, was the creation, or rather the recalling to life, of the Helvetian Society, which was founded in 1761, "*pro helvetica dignitate ac securitate*."

Two hundred young men of different religions, speaking different languages, but animated by the same spirit of love for the Fatherland,—as says an official announcement,—undertook the work of preserving the national feeling and of building for the Switzerland of the future.

Aside from a few influential men who are hostile to the above program, all the people approve and praise the patriotic concern of the rising generation for the welfare of the Fatherland. The assembly at Berne, which was two years in preparation, is merely a beginning. It was composed of representatives from the cantons,—all religions, all languages, all parties, and all classes of the Swiss Confederation, which proves beyond a doubt that there is a "Swiss spirit." The participants in the Congress of Berne numbered only 250, but behind them stood the whole country. These men, for the greater part thinkers and students, have been probing deeply the national consciousness of the people. They have become alive to the two great dangers that face them,—one from the outside, the other from what they term their slavery to materialistic politics.

At the present day there is in Switzerland one foreigner to every seven natives. Switzerland is swamped by foreign capital, both French and German. Great financial operations are undertaken, creating a false impression of prosperity. Some bankers make money out of them, but not so the people as a whole. Ludwig Bernhard, professor of political economy in Berlin, called Switzerland the "banker of Europe" recently. The danger lies in the possibility of her becoming too much of an international banker.

The memory of the St. Gothard Convention [regulating the traffic through the Simplon Tunnel] is ever a painful reminder to the Swiss patriots that the money received from foreign sources places Switzerland in

Italy have helped to construct the line which was destined to prove of such great value in cementing their alliance on Swiss soil against France. This was the first step in the "policy of railroads" which has made Switzerland the "round-house of Europe," as it were,—and France is realizing a little late in the day that it is through Switzerland that she must join the great current of north-to-south commerce in middle Europe.

Germany has made Switzerland pay dearly for her contribution to the St. Gothard enterprise. The establishment of progressive charges on transportation, which has proved such a handicap to Swiss exporters, is but one of many measures equally obnoxious.

German industry and trade are overwhelming Switzerland. Germans have invaded even Geneva. "This is true, indisputable Germanization and we Frenchmen," remarked Moses Moro, "can say that it is our own fault,—for we have done nothing to resist or counteract the invasion. It is even worse in Lausanne and Zurich. There is not a tradesman there who does not complain of the indifference of the merchants of France even when direct trade negotiations are attempted with them."

The German invasion of Switzerland is an assured thing. It may bring prosperity, but it is an opening wedge entering the body politic, and the Helvetian Society points out the danger and begs that the considerations of good business be not put above the consideration of national independence.

This St. Gothard affair has reawakened the latent nationalism of the Swiss people and they are bringing about many reforms; among others the sovereign people demand the power of sanctioning, through the referendum, all international treaties binding the country for fifteen years. It is a renaissance of the spirit of democracy, and a healthy sign of renovation.

The literary and artistic renaissance of 1900 soon lost its purely artistic character and became patriotic. It had the direct result of establishing the league of "Heimatschutz" to protect the picturesqueness of Switzerland and saved the Cervin from being defaced by the cable railway. The "Naturschutz" League, following the example set by the United States, gave to Switzerland a national park. Lastly, the Society of Swiss Domestic Art is doing its

utmost to revivify the home industries and the local arts and crafts.

Among the painters, Boecklin, B. Menn, Segantini, and especially Hadler, have shown through their national as well as personal inspirations that there exists a different Switzerland from the one known merely to tourists. They have rediscovered the soul of Switzerland that will endure.

The young writers show a tendency towards a better, purer form,—and in which

ever tongue they write, the national spirit is ever present. Thus we have Chiesa in Tessin, Ernest Zahn, E. Borch, Adolphe Frey, and Spitteler in German Switzerland; Ramuz, Vallotton, de Reynold de Valliere, de Fraz, and Moraz, the dramatist, in Italian Switzerland. It is needless to enumerate all the well-known writers, novelists, poets, critics living outside of the country. Mons. Moro noted only the names of a few of the protagonists of the patriotic movement.

THE FUTURE OF "THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE"

IN one of the most important of German periodicals, the *Preussische Monatshefte*, appears an article by a writer who uses the pseudonym "Jejunes," but whose vigor of thought and sincerity of conviction are manifest.

He remarks at the outset that he had in a previous communication pointed out that the librettos of Wagner's later works do not differ from his earlier ones—as far as the author's intention is concerned. That is: just as the texts of his earlier creations, his operas, were written solely with a view to the music, so the later, the so-called music-dramas, were to find expression by means of music. It has been said that poetry and music co-operate in the dramas, while music occupies the foreground in the operas; but the distinction is too indefinite, and the fact remains that both use the same medium of expression—music.

As to the term "music of the future," Wagner himself, in a letter to Berlioz in 1860, says that it owes its origin to a silly and malicious misconception, on the part of a music-critic, of an article of his: "The Art of the Future." The writer, who in his lengthy essay takes more than one occasion to convict Wagner of gross inconsistency, characterizes this stricture as unjust, and declares that "music of the future" is a fitting term, based upon Wagner's own explanation of a music which was to be grounded upon new principles. In the same letter he observes that his dissatisfaction with art-conditions led him to study why the tragedies of antiquity drew interested audiences of 30,000, and he arrived at the conclusion that it was due to the union of all the arts—hence his enlightenment as to the blending of poetry and music. With his usual contradiction, Wagner, though declaring that the boundaries between the two arts are in-



RICHARD WAGNER
(From the portrait by von Lenbach)

surmountable, thinks that they should be blended. And it is upon this contradiction—which runs like a red thread, in innumerable forms, through all his theoretical works on art—that, in reality, all the musical art, the so-called music-drama and with it the so-called music of the future, heard to-day in all quarters of the globe, has been built. Wagner, by the way, calls "music-drama" a "perfectly senseless word"—a stricture which, the writer exclaims, is as little justified as the one on "music of the future."

The position of the three elements: singer, composer, poet, had formerly, as Wagner rightly maintained, been distorted—the endowment of the singer had been the only

decisive factor. Gluck freed music from this unnatural thralldom by establishing the principle of the mastery of the composer; while Mozart coincided with him, in declaring that "in opera poetry must absolutely be the obedient daughter of music." In opposition to this standpoint—the only justifiable one, which gives the leading place to the creator of the medium of expression—Wagner claimed that the poet, not the composer, should take the lead. Thus the original order was directly reversed: poet, composer, singer; the poet to be the decisive factor, instead of the composer, as Gluck and Mozart had held. The Wagner music-dramas, therefore, formed the opposite pole to the librettos written to suit the singer's skill—but both erred in not making music the decisive element.

The displacement of the composer from his dominating position, and the aim of uniting poetry and music, necessitated Wagner to set up a new theory for the music-drama, which assigned the "object of the drama" to the poet but its execution to the musician. The writer condemns this view in the strongest terms, saying that what a person is is shown by his execution, his medium of expression, and if that medium is music, then its creator is a musician pure and simple. Poetry that is sung is not poetry but music—the words have become an instrument of expression of the music, belonging to it as colors to a painting. And what, in reality, has resulted from Wagner's striving to give poetry the dominant place? All his efforts concerning poetry have been utterly futile because the spoken word has not been the instrument of expression, while as music, again, it could not reach the highest that that art had attained since his poems were essentially dramas, and not texts conceived for music. A poetry not spoken, therefore no longer poetry, and a music conceived upon the principles of poetry, therefore not music in its true sense—that was the product of the "mixture" of poetry and music: a hybrid of the worst species. Goethe foresaw this when he wrote: "One of the chief characteristics of the decline of art is the mixture of its different species."

Accordingly, Wagner's later works—and these only are here under discussion—are at bottom based upon a contradiction: the attempts to combine what is simply uncombining. Is it surprising, then, that creations which owe their origin to such a contradiction have from the first formed subjects of contest? Wagner's art is in a constant state

of fermentation, and calm will ensue only when a theater-director shall have the insight to place Wagner's later productions where they inherently belong—upon the dramatic stage. To quote the old adage: One can not serve two masters; either poetry or music must dominate on the stage, never both, otherwise they are mutually destructive. For that reason a divorce is essential: "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Rienzi," and "The Flying Dutchman" belong to the operatic stage, while the "Meistersinger," the "Nibelungenring," "Tristan und Isolde," as well as "Parsifal," are in their entire design purely dramas.

If, then, I said at the start that Wagner's later librettos did not differ fundamentally from his earlier ones, I meant in the author's view of them—in reality they are radically different, being in their nature dramas, which should, therefore, be spoken, musical passages to be given only at certain very definite points where the text demands them.

* * *

Wagner lays himself open to another attack. If, the writer proceeds, he has in the foregoing shown that the music-dramas are essentially dramas, and are thus to be adjudged by a higher standard than librettos written solely with a view to the music, he did not by any means imply approval of their texts. On the contrary, one must almost conclude that the music is used only to hide, or, to use a favorite term, to idealize, the defect of the texts, as far as their basic ideas, the details, and the dramatic devices are concerned. This Wagnerian "idealization" is, indeed, a gross error. Outside of the fact that in pure drama it is not the sphere of music to idealize things, this idealizing in Wagner's plays is the very thing that is the most repellent in them. That, for example, incest and adultery occur in the "Walküre" we might perhaps allow to pass, but that they should be idealized, that a parallel should be drawn between them and springtide and love, that their fruit should be the Germanic ideal hero, Siegfried—that is subversive of all our standards. The idealizing of perverted things, which is the order of the day, is the most obvious advance in that direction! What differentiated the great, and even the lesser, poets from Wagner was that their creations were conceived in harmony with our natural likes and dislikes, while those of Wagner are in sharpest contradiction to them.

The halo is, indeed, Wagner's chief means for producing effects—it hovers over almost all his figures, beaming most radiantly, perhaps, in the so-called drama of love, "Tristan

und Isolde"—they, indeed, being sadly in need of it. For the rest, the thing that characterizes Wagner's figures is that they almost invariably do the exact reverse of what, judging from their characters and circumstances, they would be expected to do.

* * *

The first stage of the music of the future lies behind us. Whither it has led is shown by a glance at the present, which, as regards the domain of art, forms the darkest side of the culture of to-day. In 1805 Beethoven's "Fidelio," that hymn of conjugal love, was first produced, just one hundred years later, in 1905, "Salome," the hymn of perverted love, made its first appearance

as the work of a modern composer: between the two stands Wagner, with his hymn to incest and adultery, with his idealized Isolde, who differs but little from Salome in character. The latter apparition represents, at any rate, a depth below which it is impossible to sink. Wagner paved the way for the conditions actually existing both in regard to contents and form. No change can be made in the contents of Wagner's works, but the same cannot be said as to their rendition. And, therefore, I repeat: a clean-cut divorce—give the opera that which belongs to it, to the dramatic stage his later works. Putting them in their proper place would not only shed a clear light upon their real character, but would likewise be of decisive significance for the future of the former and the present "music of the future."

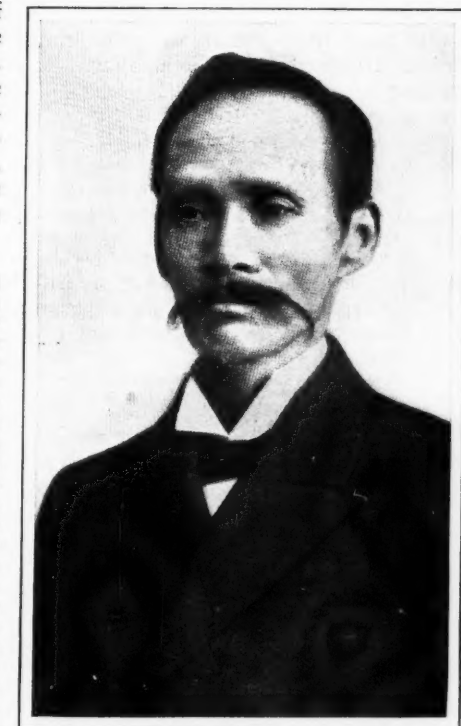
JAPAN'S TELEPHONE KING

THE great achievements of the empire of Nippon during its war with Russia were not due primarily to her guns and personnel. As a matter of fact, her triumphs would have been impossible without the marvelous perfection of her telegraph and telephone apparatus. A writer in the *Japan Magazine*, published in English in Tokyo, in a tribute to the late Kibotaro Oki, Japan's telephone king, says:

It was the myriad unseen messages flying all over the region of the campaign that put the men of the army and navy in a position to use their skill efficiently, and to the telegraph and telephone must be ascribed a very great share of the honor of victory. It is the usual practice to send by telegraph all messages that take more than twenty minutes to deliver. During the war with Russia the whole territory concerned was covered with a net-work of telegraph and telephone lines; and every part of the army, even to the smallest detachment, was in constant communication with every other part and with headquarters. For those temporarily isolated the messenger was ever on hand to keep up connection; and the many acts of heroic courage and unexampled bravery displayed by some of these messengers are among the most glorious records of the war. Thus the part played by the telegraph instrument and the telegraph operator in the greatest conflict of modern times remains to be told; and when that story is retailed it will not be less thrilling and heroic than that told of the battle-front and the combat hand to hand.

It was as a result of the foresight and genius of a man unknown outside of his own country that Japan was able to accomplish these wonders. This man was Oki, who died a few months ago. Says the writer in the *Japan Magazine* who signs himself J. N.:

After the war with China it was seen that in future the success or failure of any land campaign must depend more or less on perfection of telegraphic equipment and telephone service. Up to this time, and for some period subsequently, most



KIBOTARO OKI, THE "TELEPHONE KING" OF JAPAN, WHO DIED RECENTLY

of the instruments used were imported from abroad. Foreigners, seeing how largely Japan was beginning to invest in such enterprises, began to enter the trade. It was agreed then that the important instrument for the battlefield of the future would be the portable telephone. Foreign experts soon caught on, and some of them approached Mr. Oki to persuade him to unite with them in inducing the government to adopt their plans for equipping the army with a proper telegraph and telephone field service. As he hesitated, he was threatened with dire competition; yet he remained

unmoved. He knew he was unequal in skill and backing to the foreigner, but he was determined to produce something quite Japanese and independent of alien influence and control. In any case it would be better for outsiders to know as little as possible about the nation's methods of communication in wartime. Gathering about him a number of apprentices and students, he set them to work assisting in perfecting his apparatus. At this time the government was depending for the most part upon foreigners for telephone instruments and general equipment. When Oki came on the scene the competition began to be fierce. The government soon discovered that none of the foreign supplies suited the purpose so well as the instruments produced by Oki. Not only has he for the past few years satisfactorily supplied all the telephone equipment of the government, but his instruments are finding profitable export abroad. Most of the telephones used in southern China are from his factory. He is now, though dead, the telephone king of Japan.

Oki came of a family with mechanical genius. He studied with German instructors and soon passed them.

At this time all manufactures in Japan were in a very rudimentary condition. Being a man of great independence, he soon made marked im-

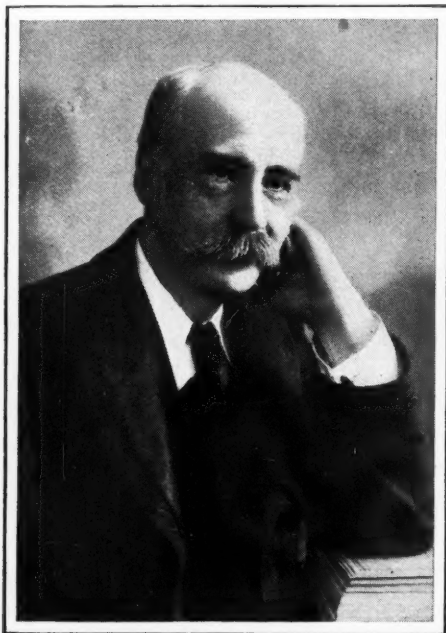
provements in the design and manufacture of telegraph and telephone apparatus. . . . The Russo-Japanese war brought the climax of prosperity. The Oki company not only supplied all the instruments for that unprecedented campaign, but so perfect were they that no mistakes were made by the army; and the perfection of Japan's communications service not only satisfied the fastidious army staff, but astonished the military attachés and correspondents of the world. After the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war certain great electrical firms abroad proposed to get in touch with Oki and find out the secret of his achievement. But he declined and accepted the consequent competition. The result was favorable to the progress of electrical enterprise in Japan; for it cut down prices and enabled the government to make its pressing necessity for extension of telephone service possible without any undue outlay. Certainly it is being accomplished at prices that would not have been possible had foreigners not entered the field. Thus the government has been saved several millions; and the prosperous Oki company has in no way been injured. It is seen, therefore, that the wisdom and genius of Mr. Oki is apparent not only in his scientific achievements in the realm of telephone service, but in his remarkable business talents and general manipulation of industrial enterprise for his own and his country's good.

THE MORAL EDUCATION MOVEMENT

AS we are coming to emphasize the necessity for good citizens, rather than successful citizens, there is a more and more

widespread demand for systematic moral education in this country. During the past few months the movement has received a great deal of attention because of the presence here of Dr. E. J. Gould, demonstrator for the English Moral Education League. He came for the purpose of teaching our teachers and his services were engaged by the school boards and educational societies of most of the large cities of the East and Middle West, among them Washington, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. Two months of his time was given to Wisconsin, to whose Extension Division his presence in this country was primarily due.

Dr. Gould's system is no experiment. It is now employed in the schools of a large number of English and Welsh cities and his books have been translated into various European and Asiatic languages. He does not propose, however, to introduce any one system into American schools. He merely shows what can be done in the way of direct instruction, spending a week in each city to which he is called and holding daily classes for the benefit of teachers and parents. He takes a class of about twenty normal children, chosen by the school authorities; seats them on a platform with their backs to the audience, and gives them a lesson in some



DR. F. J. GOULD
(Representative of the English Moral Education League)

moral trait, such as kindness, courtesy, honesty, truthfulness, self-control, self-reliance, self-sacrifice, or obedience to parents.

His method is story telling, supplemented by an appeal to the child's power of reflection, and his stories are either based on fact or taken from the folk lore of various nations and times. He masters the difficult art of moralizing, without seeming to do so. Mr. Gould's understanding of the child's mind, his tact and gentleness, are perfect. He has, indeed, a broader message than the possibility of teaching morality—that of appreciation for the child's difficulties and his need of encouragement. He never puts his pupils in the wrong, but finds the grain of truth in each answer leading finally to the one he wants.

After he has dismissed his pupils, he throws the meeting open for criticism and discussion. There is nothing dogmatic about his work; it is merely a very practical demonstration of the teaching of principles of behavior accepted by men of *all nationalities and creeds*. "Morality cannot be taught" has been the general cry and most of our school laws have either ignored the subject or else dismissed it with the requirement that teachers "be of good moral character," relying on the force of example to do the work. Mr. Gould demonstrates that morality can be taught and taught in a most attractive way. The United States has been fortunate in enjoying for six months the services of this pioneer in a world-wide movement for direct character-building.

In the current issue of the *International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia), Dr. Gould

summarizes some of his experiences under the title, "An Ethical Teacher's American Tour." In this article Dr. Gould reiterates his belief in "the willingness of children to hear the message of the ideal, if only the message be uttered in simplicity, and clothed in the guise of parable, poetry, and dramatic narration." He says in conclusion:

Having seen abundant evidences of the children's capacity to accept constructive and direct moral instruction, and of the teachers' readiness to experiment along this road, I have no hesitation in urging all who have influence in American educational fields, to press the enterprise forward, and encourage all attempts to place the training of young citizenship on a firmer basis. I regard this work, not as a reform, but as a natural development. The tendency all over the civilized world is to improve upon the methods which made intellectual discipline the chief aim of the school.

The tendency is now toward the ideal of subordinating all subjects to the one supreme end of the formation of good personal and civic character; in other words, to simplify the present congested curriculum by eliminating all the material that does not more or less count in the making of good men and women. Even as regards intellectual efficiency, I will dare to assert that the education of the sympathies and of the moral judgment is eminently conducive to wholesome quickening of wit. The study of conduct, in the concrete modes suggested, is perhaps the most powerful aid to rational observation, deduction, and insight, and is not second in value to a so-called scientific training. Nor is this problem one that mainly concerns the teacher. It mainly concerns the community and the state, the democracy and the organizers of opinion, industry, and administration. The whole globe is becoming a society, and education must rise to the sublime function of unifier and inspirer of this vast human complex. Moral education should be a practical search for a realization of the universal moral aspiration.

ROBERT HERRICK ON THE AMERICAN NOVEL

A TRULY representative novelist like Robert Herrick, who takes his calling seriously and seeks and finds his material in the American social structure, must have given a good deal of thought to the problem of the imaginative life in America. His matured conclusions are set forth in the current number of the *Yale Review*. They derive added importance, perhaps, from the fact that Mr. Herrick is a critic as well as a creative writer, and a professor in the department of English literature of the University of Chicago.

Wells, Bennett and Galsworthy are names that occur at once as leading English novel-writers of the day. Is anybody doing similar work in the United States? Mr. Herrick

opines that in America "one would have to strain patriotism to the point of absurdity" to name such an one.

Mr. Herrick does not care to admit that we have ever had an American literature, although the literature that has flourished in America has had its good points. The New England group of authors provided the best, in Mr. Herrick's opinion. The intensive cultivation of local and provincial fields, which developed no national romance, was succeeded by a kind of romantic historical revival. This attained its greatest power, it would seem, at the close of the nineteenth century. At the present time, it is generally conceded, the market for American fiction is relatively weak. Mr. Herrick not only recognizes this



ROBERT HERRICK, NOVELIST AND CRITIC

fact, but goes so far as to assign four general reasons for the inferiority that he attributes to the American novel,—“four ways in which it is inadequate and not to be considered in the same class with the best foreign work of the day.”

In the first place, Mr. Herrick finds that our novels are weakly sentimental. They do not seem to be written for adult persons. “Virile literature,” says Mr. Herrick, “must represent both a man’s world and a woman’s world,—with the interests and the values of maturity.”

The next count in the indictment has to do with the treatment of religion in our novels. When the religious side of life is not avoided altogether, as is commonly the case, only a conventionally or negatively religious social world is represented. Mr. Herrick complains that while the social and religious ferment of the time is fully represented in the novels of Mr. Wells and Mr. Galsworthy, there is little intimation of such a spirit in American novels.

As a third charge against our fiction, Mr. Herrick brings an accusation of cowardice, if not of intellectual dishonesty, in dealing with matters of sex. The magazines, too, are “still hypocritical, for magazine editors are a timid race,” but the newspaper press

is now frank enough “and hopelessly vulgar” about sex matters in general. The serious writer should not exploit sex problems for the sake of sensationalism, but neither should he “be forced by a prudish and fearful public opinion, which is not the opinion of the public, into dodging the sex side of life when it comes inevitably into the picture.”

Finally, our popular novelists are too much preoccupied with the lives and the possessions of the rich. American women are thought to prefer books about rich and luxurious people, and the majority of our novel-readers are women. Why, asks Mr. Herrick, does not some woman write for us the epic of women conquering in the struggle for life and achievement? That would be worth while.

On these four grounds, then, among others, Mr. Herrick finds the American novel lacking in importance, not really representative of our richest and most significant life. This, as he admits, is a matter of individual judgment, for “we have no criticism of literature worth the name.” Still there is hope. “To make a literature intelligent and virile, there must first be an intelligent and open-minded public, and somehow one feels that we are getting that faster than we are getting the literature.”

CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE NEW BOOKS

SOME MODERN WORLD PROBLEMS

ENGLISH and American readers are now fortunate in having books by the most eminent authors on how the governments, both of France and Germany, are administered. President Poincaré's treatise on "How France Is Governed,"¹ written before he came to the presidential chair, and former Chancellor Prince von Bülow's book on "Imperial Germany,"² written after this statesman had severed his connection with the government of his country, present striking similarities as well as divergences of treatment. Both these writers evince a wholesome, vigorous patriotism. This, however, does not prevent them from seeing clearly and reasoning calmly about the limitations and weaknesses of their countrymen and the forms of government under which they live. Raymond Poincaré, if anyone, is qualified to tell how Republican France is governed. For twenty-five years he has been a law-maker, for six a minister of state, all his life an eminent lawyer, and, finally, has been elected to the chief magistracy of his country. His work on French government consists of a series of chapters on elementary civics, addressed originally to young people. They are presented with the clarity and lightness of touch which is essentially French. M. Poincaré is a man of intellectuality who is, at the same time, a man of action. In this book he recounts for us the obvious things and interprets the more abstract facts behind them. He traces the history of parliament, the republican constitution, the commune, the department, the arrondissement, the ministry, the judiciary, the budget and taxation, national education, and compulsory military service. The last chapter, that on the army, was written before the new law was passed, and is, therefore, unfortunately, out of date. The rest of the volume, however, is exceedingly useful, and its information is conveyed in a direct and attractive style. The translation has been made by Bernard Miall.

Prince Bülow's book, while indicating an accurate and detailed knowledge of administrative machinery, is rather a story of historical development and the interpretation of present problems than a discussion of the workings of government such as M. Poincaré has given. Prince Bülow saw almost as radical transformations in Germany as did the first Chancellor, the great Bismarck. He was the center of the political, social, and industrial movements that have brought Germany to the forefront of nations: He discusses calmly and informingly why Germany became a great naval power, why it expanded colonially, what its domestic problems are, with particular reference to the question of Socialism. Prince Bülow shows an admirably statesmanlike and dispassionate state of mind with regard to the relations between his own country and Great Britain in the matter of naval rivalry. He

can understand the needs, desires, and limitations of France and Russia as well, and insists that in all her relations the German Empire is peacefully inclined and on the defensive. He believes that the chief lack in his countrymen is an active interest in political affairs. The translation of this work from the German has been made by Marie A. Lewenz.

Ex-Senator Rafael De Zayas Enriquez, historian, statesman, and one of Mexico's leading men of letters, has written a compact little volume entitled "The Case of Mexico" and the Policy of President Wilson.³ Señor De Zayas maintains that General Huerta, whatever his private character may be, is the legal, constitutional President of Mexico; that it has never been proven that he had anything whatsoever to do with the assassination of Madero and Suarez, and that President Wilson's policy "is fraught with the greatest danger to both the United States and Mexico." President Wilson, he further maintains, must do one of three things: recognize Huerta, proceed to armed intervention, or devise some other way "better suited to the nation's temperament and his own personality, more effective and more dignified as far as Mexico is concerned."

"Le Problème Mondial,"⁴ by Alberto Torres, is a study of the motives that guide the nations of the world and their influences in their relations one to the other. There is a chapter on the Monroe Doctrine and its international rôle, which is particularly interesting as representing the point of view of a Brazilian. Senhor Torres was formerly a member of the ministry at Rio de Janeiro, and his book is printed by the National Library at the Brazilian capital.

Two little volumes in the series of "Manuals for Christian Thinkers," published by Charles H. Kelly, in London, are "Progressive British India"⁵ and "Japan's Modernization,"⁶ both by Saint Nihal Singh, an alert, keen-minded Hindu whose writings have, from time to time, appeared in the pages of this REVIEW. Mr. Singh's work is characterized by breadth of vision, impartiality, and wide knowledge of existing conditions.

A new work on "The American-Japanese Problem,"⁷ which shows a detailed familiarity with

¹ The Case of Mexico and the Policy of President Wilson. By Rafael De Zayas Enriquez. New York: Albert and Charles Boni. 209 pp. \$1.35.

² Le Problème Mondial. By Alberto Torres. Rio de Janeiro: National Library. 212 pp.

³ Progressive British India. By Saint Nihal Singh. London: Charles H. Kelly. 132 pp. 25 cents.

⁴ Japan's Modernization. By Saint Nihal Singh. London: Charles H. Kelly. 136 pp. 25 cents.

⁵ The American Japanese Problem. By Sidney H. Gulick. Scribners. 349 pp., ill. \$1.75.

¹ How France Is Governed. By Raymond Poincaré. New York: McBride, Nast & Company. 376 pp. \$2.25.

² Imperial Germany. By Prince Bernhard von Bülow. Dodd, Mead. 342 pp. \$8.

Japanese, as well as American conditions, is Dr. Sidney L. Gulick's study of immigration problems, with particular reference to the Japanese. Dr. Gulick, who is Professor at Doshisha University at Kyoto, Japan, and has lived in that country for twenty-six years, has been recently visiting leading cities of this country, under arrangements made by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, including thirty Protestant denominations, to represent missionaries of Japan. Dr. Gulick advocates the limitation of all immigration to 5 per cent. annually of those already naturalized in the case of each different nationality. This rate, he claims, would permit the entrance of all who might come from northern Europe, would cut down immigration somewhat from southern and eastern Europe, and allow only a slight immigration from Asia. Most of all, it would not offend the dignity of any. Five per cent., Dr. Gulick believes, is the limit of assimilable aliens. He urges, moreover, the establishment of three bureaus,—of religion, of education, and of naturaliza-



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ARE THE JAPANESE ASSIMILABLE?

(The mother in this picture is half American and half Japanese, the baby three-quarters American. Their type illustrates the contention of Professor Gulick, in his book "The American Japanese Problem" that the Japanese are assimilable to our American civilization)

tion. Eligibility to American citizenship, he maintains, should be based on personal qualification, with no reference whatever to race or creed. Such a policy, he contends, would solve the Japanese problem and avert the Yellow Peril. It would also "put Americans right with all Asia."

Believing that the vastly greater proportion of what has been recently written about Greece and the Greek people is inaccurate and disproportionate, that the Greeks are neither "a blessed and childlike folk who live in a golden age," nor "a time-serving and unreliable nation," D. J. Cassavetti, himself of Greek origin, although of English citizenship, has written a comprehensive and somewhat ambitious volume of 350 pages which he has entitled "Hellas and the Balkan Wars."¹ This is an exhaustive study of Greek history during the past half century, but particularly in its relation to the recent conflicts against Turkey and Bulgaria. There are sympathetic chapters on Premier Venizélos, Greek women, Albania, the future of Greater Greece, the spirit of Hellenism, and "Græcia Irredenta."

NEW BOOKS ON RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

IF we can only come to regard Christianity as "a progressive historical movement still in the making that can be shaken free from the numbing influence of ecclesiasticism and placed upon a broader foundation," Professor Rudolf Eucken, the great German philosopher and moralist, believes that Christians not only can but must remain Christian. Professor Eucken's recent visit to this country and his lectures in many of our large cities on ethics and the ethical ideal are still fresh in the minds of Americans. It will be remembered that he is Professor of Philosophy in the University of Jena, and was a Nobel Prize man in 1908.

"The Christian Church's victory or defeat in Japan will largely determine the future of Christianity in the whole Far East." With this sentence Dr. Tasuku Harada, president of the

Doshisha University, Tokyo, concludes a book on "The Faith of Japan," made up of the Hartford-Lamson lectures on the religions of the world delivered during 1910, together with several articles used later in missionary periodicals.² Dr. Harada maintains that the faith of the Japanese people is as composite as it is innate, and that for students of comparative religion Japan presents very interesting phenomena. In fact, she is now "shaken to the very foundations of society under the influence of Western religion, science, literature, art, and industry."

Mr. Harold Begbie, whose book, "Twice-Born Men," was noted in these pages a year or so ago, has brought out another volume on "The Crisis of Morals."³ Mr. Begbie has a vigorous style. His text is found in the words: "where women are honored the divinities are complaisant, where they are despised it is useless to pray to God."

¹ Hellas and the Balkan Wars. By D. J. Cassavetti. Dodd, Mead. 368 pp., ill. \$3.

² Can We Still Be Christians? By Rudolf Eucken. Translated by Lucy Judge Gibson. Macmillan. 218 pp. \$1.25.

³ The Faith of Japan. By Tasuku Harada. Macmillan. 190 pp. \$1.25.

⁴ The Crisis of Morals. By Harold Begbie. Revell. 159 pp. 75 cents.

Whatever H. G. Wells writes is interesting and impressive, however widely the reader may differ from the point of view set forth. Last month we gave some space to a notice of Mr. Wells's "The World Set Free." Much the same way of looking at things characterizes his later book of essays, "Social Forces in England and America," published in England under the title "An Englishman Looks at His World." Of this book Mr. Wells says that it gives "a fairly complete view of all my opinions."

M. Jean Finot, the genial editor of *La Revue*, which is the most alert and modern of the Paris reviews, has written a number of books on social and philosophical subjects. His "Science of Happiness" has been translated from the tenth French edition by Mary J. Safford. M. Finot considers the nature of happiness, the means of its attainment, and many other allied questions. He lays all science and art under tribute for his sources.

Works of philosophy in its different departments of a more specific interest and new books on religion not already noted include: "Criminology," by Baron Raffaele Garofalo (Little, Brown); "Glances of the Cosmos: A Mental Autobiography," by Lester F. Ward, 3 volumes (Putnam); "The Mystics of Islam," by Reynold A. Nicholson (Macmillan); "The Haskalah Movement in Russia," by Jacob S. Raisin (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America); "The Montessori Method and the American School," by Florence Elizabeth Ward (Macmillan); "Nuova Critica Della Morale Kantiana" (A New Criticism of Kant's Morals), by Camillo Trivero (Turin: Fratelli Bocca). "The Church, The People, and The Age," edited by Robert Scott and George William Gilmore (Funk & Wagnalls); "Religion and Life," by Elwood Worcester (Harpers); and "The First Chapter of Genesis as the Rock Foundation for Science and Religion," by Albert L. Gridley (Boston: Richard G. Badger).



KNUT HAMSDUN, THE CELEBRATED NORWEGIAN NOVELIST—AS PAINTED BY HENRIK LUND (Whose new novel "Shallow Soil" has recently been translated and is noticed on this page)

FICTION WITH A PURPOSE AND STORIES THAT ENTERTAIN

SOMETIMES a novel is more than a description of the doings of certain people in any one particular age or place. In the hands of a master a novel may become a cross-section of human life, depicting human weaknesses and heroic qualities, as well as figuring a national spirit or mood. Such a cross-section of modern human life is Knut Hamsun's "Shallow Soil." In big and powerful strokes Mr. Hamsun presents Christiania, and in so doing shows us modern Norway and modern Europe. The younger set of the Norwegian capital he reveals as decadent poseurs, who have no real strength and very little real enthusiasm for their fatherland or for the art about which they are continually prating. Their crowning ambition seems to be to have their works translated

into German, or sold in Germany, or to get government jobs. Meanwhile, their lives are made up of petty jealousies and marital infidelities. Such, he tells us, is modern Norway—"shallow-soil" folk.

"It was hardly correct to say that men and women were corrupt; they had simply reached a certain degree of hollowness; they had degenerated and grown small. Shallow soil, anemic soil, without growth, without fertility! The women carried on their surface existence. . . . They darted around like blue, heatless flames; they nibbled at everything, joys and sorrows, and they did not realize that they had grown insignificant. Their ambitions did not soar; their hearts did not suffer greatly; they beat quite regularly, but they did not swell more for one thing than for another, more for one person than for another. What had our young women done with their proud eyes? Nowadays they looked on mediocrity as willingly as on superiority. They lost themselves in admiration over rather every-day poetry, over common fiction.

¹ Social Forces in England and America. By H. G. Wells. Harpers. 415 pp. \$2.

² The Science of Happiness. By Jean Finot. Putnam. 333 pp. \$1.75.

³ Shallow Soil. By Knut Hamsun. Translated by Carl Christian Hyllested. Scribners. 339 pp. \$1.35.



WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN IF THE GERMANS
RULED LONDON

(A cartoon appearing in the *New York Times* in the course of a review of H. H. Munro's book "When William Came"—see the second column of this page)

Some time ago greater and prouder things were needed to conquer them. There was a page here and there in Norway's history to prove that. . . . The young woman had lost her power, her glorious and priceless simplicity, her unbridled passion, her brand of breed. She had lost her pride in the only man, her hero, her god. She had acquired a sweet tooth. She sniffed at everything and gave everybody the willing glance. Love to her was simply the name for an extinct feeling; she had read about it and at times she had been entertained by it, but it had never sweetly overpowered her and forced her to her knees; it had simply fluttered past her like an outworn sound. . . . There is nothing to do about it; the only thing is to keep the loss within limits. In a few generations we shall probably experience a renaissance; everything comes in cycles. But for the present we are sadly denuded. Only our business life beats with a healthy, strong pulse. Only our commerce lives its deed-filled life. Let us place our faith in that! From it will the newer Norway spring!"

But there are bright spots. In drawing the characters of the two women, Hanka and Aagot, both of whom fall victims to the wiles of a despicable poet, Hamsun has shown a delicacy, a mastery of psychology, and a finished artistic form that is remarkable. With all his skill he insists that not upon the "shallow-soil" folk does the future of Norway depend, but upon its merchants, its creators of values, who are despised by the parasites. Hamsun has had a remarkable career. Now in his fifty-fourth year, he has been cobbler, longshoreman, lumberjack, tutor in languages, court messenger in his own country, farm-hand in our own Northwest, street-car conductor in Chicago, lecturer on French literature at the University of Minnesota, and, finally, helper on a Newfoundland fishing-smack. Carl Christian Hyllested, who translated his work from the Norwegian,

tells us in his preface that "Shallow Soil," while the best of Hamsun's works, is not the only great one. His first novel, entitled "Hunger," won him instant recognition.

Gottfried Keller's story, "A Village Romeo and Juliet," taken from his "Seldwyla People," brings to English translation a lovely and idyllic love story. His Romeo is a farmer's boy; his Juliet, a farmer's daughter. Between their parents exists a bitter feud, and the story works out along the lines familiar to us in Shakespeare's tragedy, resolving into a romantic prose elegy breathing the smell of fresh soil and the mist-like fragrance of early flowers. The end comes when the bridal bed of the two lovers—Vront and Sali—the great boat-load of sweet hay, floats down the river past wood and valley all night under the midsummer moon until the grey of the morning. Then the two lovers—they are still but children—slip down to death in the cold waters. Here is tragedy and poetry touched with the imperishable beauty of love that has been spared disillusion and regret, that recedes in impenetrable silence ere the sun has arisen upon its morning. Edith Wharton, who has written the preface, says that the author simply took the original tale and, "transposing it into Swiss peasant life, let it flower in a series of fresh episodes." Gottfried Keller, although born in Zurich, Switzerland, is classed among German writers. His fame rests on his prose writings, but he was also a poet, and it is his poetic gift that gives the airy and lyrical beauty to his prose. Two early works, "*Der Grüne Heinrich*," a kind of a Swiss Jean-Christophe in four volumes, and the first volume of "*Die Leute von Seldwyla*," are considered to be his best.

What would be the feelings of an American who had been detained in a lonely spot in Siberia for many months by a lingering illness, and what would he do if he should discover, on his return to his native land, that it had been subjugated by another nation and was rapidly becoming denationalized? This is exactly what happens to an Englishman in H. H. Munro's story of England under the Hohenzollerns,—"*When William Came*."² The action of the story takes place after England has been invaded and conquered by the Germans and after the processes of government have been altered to the Hohenzollern pattern. Mr. Munro's satire is very biting. He makes England fairly complaisant under German rule. Murrey Yeovil, the Englishman who has been in Siberia, holds conversations about changed conditions with members of various classes, thus bringing out the way in which the new order affects society. Each class blames the other for the national catastrophe. The bearing of arms or any military service is permitted only to subjects of German blood. The British subjects were to remain a people consecrated to peace,—a "nation of shopkeepers who were no longer a nation." The easy victory over British military power had been made possible by Germany's scientific, aerial war fleet. The Teutons felt no unrest concerning the permanence of their victory, as with their sea scouts and air scouts they could entirely cut off the food supply of the British isles in a fortnight and let starvation subdue the

¹ A Village Romeo and Juliet. By Gottfried Keller. Translated by A. C. Bahlmann. Scribners. 156 pp. \$1.

² When William Came. By H. H. Munroe. Lane. 322 pp. \$1.25.

malcontents. This effective satire is strung upon the thread of a story of sufficient piquancy to give sprightliness to the material. The author is striking at what he considers to be a spot of decay in the English character,—the unwillingness to accept the burden of military service. The English "hearts of oak" are at last aroused in the younger generation,—the children, the Boy Scouts, alone, of all England, "dare to defy" the German Emperor. They refuse to parade before His Majesty.

Everyone remembers E. F. Benson's novel, the inimitable "Dodo," although it is twenty-one years since this gay and amazing character charmed book-lovers with her chatter. Now Mr. Benson gives us a belated sequel to this book entitled "Dodo's Daughter."² The reader will not be disappointed with the sequel. Dodo, young at forty-five, divorced from Prince Waldenech and boasting a new husband and a baby, dances her way through the pages. One feels that it would be proper to criticise Dodo and her ultra-modern daughter, but when one has read the book it is impossible to do otherwise than admire this audacious, sporting creature who loves all of life and tells you, "There isn't time to be slow nowadays. If you are slow you are left gasping on the beach like a fish." And again, "I hate going to sleep for fear I may miss something. Fancy waking in the morning and finding you had missed something like an earthquake or suffragette riot." Mr. Benson gives the clever Edith Arbuthnot the voicing of his comment on his own characters. They are not artistic successes as he has resurrected them; they are just human successes safe in the haven of satisfactory happiness.

The intense feeling of clannishness in the French nation comes to light in every chapter of Marcel Prevost's powerfully written novel, "Guardian Angels."³ On the surface, the book is vitriolic satire aimed at the folly of the wives of the rich French bourgeoisie, and the people of society, who give over the care and education of their children, —in particular their daughters,—to governesses of foreign birth about whose character, connections and antecedents they know nothing. Four governesses, a Belgian, a German, an Italian and an English girl, are concerned in various ways intentionally with the misery and the moral downfall of the families who employ them. The carelessness in engaging them is brought out when Madame Corbellier discovers that her governess, Sandra, an Italian, wishes to marry her own young son, Jacques. "But we know nothing about you, nothing about your family, nothing about your past," she objects faintly. Then she realizes with shame and humiliation that for some time she has confided her innocent and trusting daughter to this woman's care. The picture of the refinement, uprightness, fidelity, and family pride in the well-born Frenchwoman is shaped like an exquisite cameo of virtue laid against the dark background of the unlovely characters of the foreign women. Beneath the story of the evil wrought by the four governesses runs an exposition of all that is best and worst in French family life,—the causes that lead to its disruption, and the actual marital love, the tenderness and utter devotion to



MARCEL PREVOST, THE FRENCH AUTHOR
(Whose powerfully written novel "Guardian Angels" has been translated, and is noticed on this page)

children that are to be found in the majority of French homes.

Mr. William J. Locke evidently believes that there are still many readers who like an old-fashioned romance wherein the hero easily surmounts all obstacles and rises to fame and fortune. His thesis for his latest novel is: "There never was a dream worth calling a dream that did not come true," and his title is "The Fortunate Youth."⁴ Paul Kegworthy, the absurdly beautiful stepson of an English factory hand, happens to be cast out on the world endowed with a lucid mind and a quick imagination. He has, moreover, a talisman, a cornelian heart bestowed upon him by an unknown princess of dreams at a Sunday-school treat as a consolation prize for a race he didn't win. Paul becomes successively an artist's model and an actor. Then fate, or luck, or faith, brings him, under his stage name of Paul Savelli, to the care of his friend and patron, Miss Winwood, who helps him to turn every corner of the upward path. His chronicler regretfully leaves him only when he has become a Member of Parliament and is about to marry a real princess.

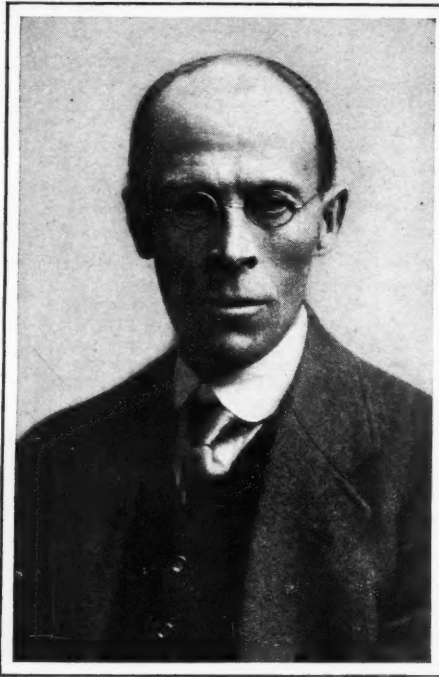
The exceeding restraint and delicacy of Mr. Charles Marriott's literary manner almost disguises his revolutionary theories about art and marriage, indicated in his latest novel, "What a Man Wants."⁴ In the first place, the novelist assumes that a man doesn't know what he wants and usually has what is good for him forced upon him willy-nilly. The story of the book is slight.

¹ Dodo's Daughter. By E. F. Benson. Century. 389 pp. \$1.35.

² Guardian Angels. By Marcel Prevost. New York: The Macaulay Company. 311 pp. \$1.25.

³ The Fortunate Youth. By William J. Locke. Lane. 352 pp. \$1.35.

⁴ What a Man Wants. By Charles Marriott. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 402 pp. \$2.



CHARLES MARRIOTT

(This English author has recently completed a noteworthy novel which we notice this month)

Hugh Sutherland, a young English portrait painter, who is thirty-five and cherishes no illusions, wanders through the book accompanied by his fiancée and a host of friends and acquaintances who serve as pegs whereon Mr. Marriott hangs his theories. The hero experiences all the hesitations of a man who knows that freedom is the best thing for him, but who tries by a process of conventional logic to convince himself that it isn't. Women bring him the conclusions he seeks,—not through superior vision, but through blind intuition. The author conceives them as a kind of passive instrument for the expression of life. Creative artists he thinks a class apart. Marriage and the commonplace paths of life are not for them. To marry is to "short-circuit" like an electric current: "You get the same phenomena of waste and a flare-up." The result will be "interesting by-products,—tombstones of desire, things for museums." That a love relationship between creative men and women, that gives friendship, service and devotion without disturbing sex passion will come to be the rule rather than the exception, is included in his suggestions.

Wilbur Daniel Steele's novel, "Storm,"¹ leaves the impression of a powerful, dramatic gesture. The style is impressionistic and imperious. The climax of the book, the battle between Joe Manta and "Crimson," is lifted up to the level of a struggle between demi-gods. In externals, this strong piece of work is a romance of Cape Cod fishermen, of the terrors of the sea, of smuggling, sin, shame, and a mighty battle between two men for the

beauty and love of a woman. Several of Mr. Steele's characters are Italians,—*"ginnies"*—transplanted to New England. These Italians as such are not convincing. They are Cape Cod men for all their foreign names; and their story, "Storm," is the very essence of New England.

The tired business man will find just the right antidote for weariness in "Our Mr. Wrenn,"² a gently satirical novel by Sinclair Lewis. The author seems to have tossed this amusing story off easily with some feeling of personal delight in his choice of a hero. "Mr. Wrenn" is a sales and entry clerk for Mr. Guilfogle, the proprietor of the Art Novelty Company, on the lower West Side of New York. He is thirty-four years old, a meek, wiry little bachelor, who makes-believe, under the Elevated, that he is in Paris, and he knows about the "Mandalay thing about jungles and garlicky smells and the palms and the bells." Mr. Wrenn has an inspiration to ship on a cattle boat for England, and once there he encounters the Bohemian and the esthetic in the person of red-haired Istra Nash, a California American, who studies art in Paris. Her master at the atelier has told her: "You haf a' understanding of the 'igher immorality, but I 'ope you can cook,—paint you cannot." The struggles of Mr. Wrenn to "make" Istra's class, handicapped by the Guilfogle Art Novelty Company, furnishes much of the comedy. Finally he returns to New York a wiser man, but not cured of Istra. When she comes to his boarding-house on her return to America he realizes his mistake. The "esthetic" and Mr. Wrenn were never intended to be running mates. He renounces the visions under the Elevated and the "road to Mandalay," and marries Nelly Croubel, a clerk at Wanamacys. Mr. Lewis leaves him very snugly happy in a Bronx flat, where a "large gilt-framed oleograph of Pike's Peak by Moonlight" hangs on the wall of the imitation-oak living-room.

"John Silence, Physician Extraordinary,"³ who threads his way through five short stories that appear in a volume bearing his name as title, is a soul doctor. He undertakes only such cases as would completely baffle the regular practitioner of medicine. In these five unusual human experiences Dr. Silence is made by the author, Alger non Blackwood, to prescribe for the soul rather than for the body or mind. The five stories are entitled: "A Psychical Invasion," "Ancient Sorceries," "The Nemesis of Fire," "Secret Worship," and "The Camp of the Dog."

Readers of Selma Lagerlöf's epic novel "Gösta Berling" will recall the lovable character Lilliecrona. In a new book entitled "Lilliecrona's Home,"⁴ Miss Lagerlöf tells how the old violinist found that home. The story is full of that delicate feeling and Scandinavian strength that have characterized all Miss Lagerlöf's work. The translation from the Swedish has been made by Anna Barwell.

To draw clearly and sympathetically the contrasting characters of English and French,—this

¹ Our Mr. Wrenn. By Sinclair Lewis. Harpers. 254 pp. \$1.35.

² John Silence, Physician Extraordinary. By Alger non Blackwood. New York: Vaughan & Gomme. 390 pp. \$1.35.

³ Lilliecrona's Home. By Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Anna Barwell. Dutton. 269 pp. \$1.25.

⁴ Storm. By Wilbur Daniel Steele. Harpers. 329 pp. \$1.35.

and nothing more is the aim of Mr. W. L. George in his rather slender novel, "The Making of an Englishman."¹ This he has succeeded in doing cleverly and entertainingly.

An excellent new translation of Alarcón's famous "Captain Poison"² ("*El Capitan Veneno*") has been made by Gray Casement, and brought out by the translator. "*El Capitan Veneno*" is one of the most famous of modern Spanish short stories. It shows that Don Pedro Antonio de Alarcón, a member of the Spanish Royal Academy and a diplomat of long experience, had not only a fine psychological instinct, but a very delicate and delicious sense of humor.

In "The Forester's Daughter"³ Hamlin Garland has given us another of his breezy, vigorous, and wholesome Western stories. He calls it "A Romance of the Bear-Tooth Range."

Harvey J. O'Higgins, who, in his sense of humor and knowledge of human nature, is in a way to become the successor of O. Henry, has given us a new book of short stories dealing with the lower fringe of New York.⁴ Mr. O'Higgins's mas-

tery of technique makes the more or less cheerful poor whom he considers stand out clear cut before us.

"Anthony the Absolute,"⁵ whom Sam Merwin made go to the Far East to get phonographic records of Chinese music, later meets with Heloise and has some interesting things to say about the feminist movement. He thinks that woman is an infinite variety "which cannot be limited by any man-made scale." Mr. Merwin tells about Anthony in his own buoyant style.

Captain Daniel Dott, ex-skipper and proprietor of a store in Cape Cod, is in financial difficulties. He has a daughter who has been to a seminary. When she returns home she does all sorts of things with her father and mother, and Joseph C. Lincoln tells about it in his gentle, genial philosophy, in "Cap'n Dan's Daughter."⁶

It is not likely that the days of the early Pilgrims in Massachusetts will ever lose their fascination for story writers. Albert H. Plumb has written another Plymouth romance entitled "When Mayflowers Blossom,"⁷ which stirs old memories of early New England.

NEW VOLUMES OF ESSAYS AND WORKS ON LITERATURE

PROFESSOR CHARLES MILLS GAYLEY, of the University of California, presents an illuminative and brilliant exposition of the life and work of Francis Beaumont, entitled, "Beaumont the Dramatist."⁸ Notwithstanding the fact that critics as skilled as Coleridge could not trace the line of demarcation between plays that were written mainly by Beaumont and those which are attributed principally to Fletcher, Professor Gayley succeeds in definitely separating the work of the literary twins. He presents an exhaustive study of Beaumont's life, his acquaintances, and his career as poet and dramatist. The work is scholarly; it contains material drawn from rare and uncommon sources, and the whole is displayed with a delicacy and ripeness of literary style that is most fitting to the material. The reader's attention is especially called to Beaumont's lines of "inevitable poetry," quite the finest lines, saving Shakespeare, to be found among the Jacobean poets. The author quotes a contemporary, John Earle, who wrote of Beaumont's poetry:

"Such strength and sweetness couched in every line,
Such life of fancy, such high choice of brain."

There are ways and ways to travel. A few wise mortals insist that the *best* way is to travel

in books. Surely, then, one would not be forced to suffer Samuel Johnson's chagrin when he set eyes on the geometric, lava like ledges of the Giant's Causeway. If one has, perforce, to travel over England by way of a book, there is none better than Arthur Grant's: "In Old Paths; Memories of Literary Pilgrimages."⁹ The pilgrimages are a kind of prose pastoral of bonnie Englede, records of pilgrimages that bear such titles as: "Stoke Pogis and Thomas Gray," "Wheathamstead and Charles Lamb," "Evenings in Arden" and "Shenstone, A Poet of Arcady."

Vernon Lee's essays, "The Tower of Mirrors,"¹⁰ gives us the spirit of many delightful spots on the Continent—thirty-five chapters are devoted not so much to externals as to the "Genius of Places." "The Blind Singer of Saturnia" brings out the delicacy and suggestiveness of her style at its best.

The student of English often wishes for a book that gives him a survey of the ground that he will be expected to cover from the early times to the end of the Victorian age. A comprehensive survey, "Introduction to the Study of English Literature,"¹¹ has been prepared by W. T. Young, M. A., lecturer in English in the University of London, Goldsmith's College. It is an excellent informative volume, free from criticism,—the very best kind of a guide to knowledge, and aid to originality of thought.

¹ The Making of an Englishman. By W. L. George. Dodd, Mead. 424 pp. \$1.25.

² Captain Poison. By Don Pedro Antonio de Alarcón. Translated by Gray Casement. Published by the translator. 101 pp. \$1.25.

³ The Forester's Daughter. By Hamlin Garland. Harpers. 287 pp., ill. \$1.25.

⁴ Silent Sam. By Harvey J. O'Higgins. Century. 290 pp. \$1.25.

⁵ Anthony the Absolute. Samuel Merwin. Century. 360 pp., ill. \$1.35.

⁶ Cap'n Dan's Daughter. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Appleton. 390 pp. \$1.35.

⁷ When Mayflowers Blossom: A Romance of Plymouth's First Years. By Albert H. Plumb. Revell. 506 pp. \$1.50.

⁸ Beaumont the Dramatist. By Charles Mills Gayley. The Century Company. 440 pp. \$2.

⁹ In the Old Paths: Memories of Literary Pilgrimages. By Arthur Grant. Houghton, Mifflin. 275 pp. \$1.50.

¹⁰ The Tower of Mirrors. By Vernon Lee. John Lane Company. 243 pp. \$1.25.

¹¹ Introduction to the Study of English Literature. By W. T. Young. Putnam. 238 pp. 75 cents.

"Earmarks of Literature,"¹ by Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, gives the gist of his series of lectures on matters appertaining to books before the training classes of several public libraries. The book is small in actual size but big in wisdom and inspiration. Mr. Bostwick has much to say on the analysis and structure of language and literature and of the proper use of libraries. His conclusion advises everyone to "know books; love books, and be their possessor." Mr. Bostwick knows his theme from years of experience.

Scientists and thinkers are constantly demonstrating that a skilful adjustment to environment combined with proper hygiene will prevent many of the manifestations of that disease of the human race which is known as old age. Marion Harland writes in her essay, "Looking Westward,"² that senility is not the true course of nature—that we should live the later half of life with undimmed faculties. Three score and ten should not mean the long decline, but rather a "fair plateau where one may dwell and work and enjoy life to the full." The author quotes a saying of Dr. Gilman, the first President of Johns Hopkins University:

"If I were to draw a map of life, I should mark the age of seventy as the Cape of Good Hope, and for the cheer of those who are doubling this cape, I would show that it leads to a Pacific Sea within whose bounds are the Fortunate Isles!"

Professor Ernest Rhys, editor of Everyman's library, has given us a scholarly discussion of "Lyric Poetry."³ This is not so much a history as a tracing of the development of the lyrical idea in English literature. Dr. Rhys begins with Norman times, treats of the folk-song survivals, of the lyric element in medieval romance of the Scotch love songs, of the flowering of the sonnet among the Elizabethans and of modern lyrics.

The strongest testimony to the diversity of Shakespeare's appeal to the intellect of mankind in general is undoubtedly the French critic's recent dictum that "the British have chosen to consider Shakespeare chiefly as a poet, whereas France has preferred to treat him rather as a psychologist, and the German as a philosopher." "And yet," says Professor Brander Matthews (of the chair of dramatic literature at Columbia), "poet as he was, and psychologist and philosopher, Shakespeare was first of all a playwright, composing plays to be performed by actors in a theater before an audience." We quote this sentence from Dr. Matthews' preface to his recent volume, "Shakespeare as a Playwright."⁴ In his conclusion, he reminds us that Shakespeare "writes without any moral purpose simply to tell the truth for representation by play actors."

New editions of Dr. Ernest A. Baker's guides to fiction have appeared from the press of Mac-

millan. "A Guide to the Best Fiction in English"⁵ was originally published in 1903. It consists of descriptive information about all notable fiction, including translations, produced in the English language from Anglo-Saxon times down to the present day. Between seven and eight thousand individual works are cited, with descriptive notes, particulars of publishers and prices, and other biographical data. The same general method is followed in the "Guide to Historical Fiction."⁶ Both these works have complete indexes of authors, titles and subjects.

New issues of the Loeb Classical Library, to the excellent features of which we have already called attention more than once in these pages, are: "Horace: Odes and Epodes," translated into English by C. E. Bennett (Cornell); Cicero's "De Officiis," translated by Walter Miller; the first volume of "Suetonius," translated by Dr. J. C. Rolfe (University of Pennsylvania); the first volume of Dio's "Roman History," translated by Dr. Earnest Cary; and the second volume of "Julian," translated by Dr. Wilmer C. Wright (Bryn Mawr). "Cicero: Letters to Atticus" (English translation by E. O. Winstedt, Oxford); "Apollonius Rhodius the Argonautica" (English translation by R. C. Seaton, Cambridge); "The Greek Bucolic Poets" (English translation by J. M. Edmonds, Cambridge); "Appian's Roman History," Vols. I and III (English translation by Horace White); "Sophocles: Œdipus, Colonnus, and Antigone," and "Sophocles: Ajax, Electra, Trachiniae, and Philoctetes" (English translation by Horace White); "The Apostolic Fathers" (English translation by Kirsopp Lake); "Julian" (English translation by Wilmer Cave Wright); and "Quintus Smyrnaeus" (English translation by Arthur S. Way).

It will be remembered that in accordance with the plan of this "Classical Library," the original text appears on one page, with the translation on the opposite page. These volumes are, of course, uniform with those already issued. These volumes are all published in uniform size at \$1.50 each in London by William Heinemann and in New York by the Macmillans.

The Crowell Company re-issues Roget's famous "Thesaurus" in a revised large-type edition. The work of editing and indexing has been skilfully done by C. O. S. Mawson. The new features are: All obsolete words are so characterized; slang and cant expressions are specially marked; numerous phrases and quotations have been added and the index revised and enlarged. The scientific and philosophical works of Peter Roget have been long forgotten and he is now remembered chiefly for this "Thesaurus," which presents a wide range of synonyms invaluable to one who desires freedom in the use of the English language. It is interesting to remember, however, that he was the son of a Swiss minister who settled in London and became the pastor of a French church. He obtained his training at the University of Edinburgh and practised medicine, afterward becoming the first Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution.

¹ Earmarks of Literature. By Arthur E. Bostwick. A. C. McClurg & Co. 144 pp. 90 cents.

² Looking Westward. By Marion Harland. Scribners. 28 pp. 50 cents.

³ Lyric Poetry. By Ernest Rhys. Dutton. 374 pp. \$1.50.

⁴ Shakespeare as a Playwright. By Brander Matthews. Scribners. 416 pp., ill. \$3.

⁵ A Guide to the Best Fiction in English. By Ernest A. Baker. Macmillan. 813 pp. \$6.

⁶ A Guide to Historical Fiction. By Ernest A. Baker. Macmillan. 566 pp. \$6.

⁷ Roget's Thesaurus (Large Type Edition). P. M. Roget. Crowell Company. 651 pp. \$1.50.

ROYALTIES, STATESMEN, AND OTHERS

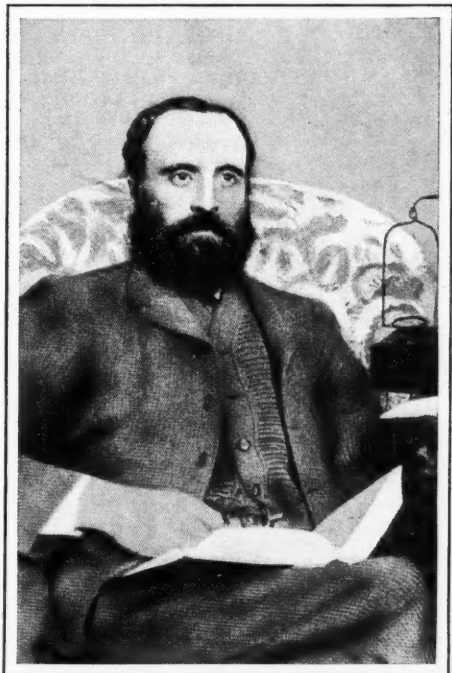
BY one of those odd omissions that occasionally characterize historical literature, no biography has ever appeared and very little is known about the woman who was the mother of the present German Kaiser. William II has often been called much more the son of his mother than of his father. There is, therefore, naturally much more of interest to the student of biography and history in the life of the Empress Frederick, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, than in Friedrich III., father of the German war lord of to-day. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, the Princess Royal of England, who married the German monarch, was the central figure in Berlin for fifty years. She was always the implacable enemy of Bismarck, and was more than once victorious in her contests with him. A biography of her has at last appeared. It is called "A Memoir," and even the editor's name is not given. The publishers, however, tell us that "there are reasons why the biographer, who is thoroughly conversant with the facts of the Empress's life, should prefer to remain anonymous." This volume is discriminatingly and discreetly written. It shows this English woman, who sat on the German throne, to have been possessed of unusual moral and intellectual qualities. It is history that she was constantly misunderstood, and that her motives were doubted and her actions misconstrued, and that, on the whole, she failed to win the affection of her adopted country. This may have been due to her conviction that England and everything English was superior to her adopted country and its peo-

ple. It is a tribute to the skill with which this biography is written that the author conveys impressions without making statements. There are some exceedingly interesting illustrations.¹



THE PRINCESS ROYAL, VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA

(The "Empress Frederick" at the age of 13. An illustration in the new biography)



PARNELL DURING HIS LAST ILLNESS

(From a photograph reproduced in Katherine Tynan's "Twenty-five Years: Reminiscences"—see page 632)

Hannah Whitall Smith, one of the foremost religious teachers of her generation, philanthropist and author, often said that she felt "the gentle art of being a grandmother was not sufficiently attended to." Her granddaughter, Ray Strachey, who accounts her as a perfect grandmother, has written a memoir of Mrs. Smith under the title "A Quaker Grandmother."²

The career of Commodore George Hamilton Perkins, U. S. N., closely paralleled that of Admiral Dewey down to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Perkins was, in fact, at the Naval Academy with Dewey, and while serving under Farragut, was one of the two officers sent ashore to demand the surrender of New Orleans. He also commanded the monitor *Chickasaw* in the battle of Mobile Bay. After the war the record of Commodore Perkins was the typical story of the American naval officer, embodying various important commands and cruises. The story, as told in the family letters, is doubtless far more

¹ The Empress Frederick: A Memoir. Dodd, Mead. 379 pp., ill. \$2.50.

² A Quaker Grandmother: Hannah Whitall Smith. By Ray Strachey. Revell. 144 pp., ill. \$1.

interesting than would have been the case if it had been prepared with a view to publication.¹

Mr. Theron G. Strong's "Landmarks of a Lawyer's Lifetime"² gives many interesting sketches of men who for years past have won fame and fortune at the New York Bar. Especially suggestive are the chapters dealing with the prosecution of the Tweed ring in the early 70's.

A volume of four hundred pages contains the life story of the New England author, soldier, and reformer, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson.³ The fact that Colonel Higginson lived until three years ago, and even in his later years was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, makes it somewhat difficult, perhaps, for the present generation to realize that in early life he was a contemporary of Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Lowell, Whittier, and all the great figures of New England's era of light and leading. Long before the Civil War broke out he was a Unitarian clergyman of distinction and vitally interested in the anti-slavery movement, a friend of John Brown and of most of the radicals of that time. During the war he commanded the first colored regiment recruited for service in the Union army. For almost half a century after the war he held, as a man of letters, a preëminent place, enjoying intimate acquaintance with a great number of the best-known writers of the period. Necessarily, therefore, this biography by his widow contains much historical material of exceptional interest and value.

It is interesting to have a friendly estimate of the life and work of William Ashley Sunday, D.D., better known as "Billy Sunday, the Baseball Evangelist." A pleasant, readable book, "The Real Billy Sunday,"⁴ has been prepared by one of his former assistants, Elijah P. Brown ("Ram's Horn Brown"). It is written in the spirit of earnest admiration for Sunday as man and evangelist, and endows him with all the moral virtues and spiritual graces. Mr. Sunday

was born in Story County, Iowa, in 1862. His first religious work after his conversion was giving talks to Young Men's Christian Associations. His first experience in evangelical work was in Chicago with the Reverend J. Wilbur Chapman, with whom he worked three years. In 1896 he undertook, single-handed, a revival campaign in the little town of Garner, Iowa. From that time on he has never lacked calls to evangelical work. In 1895 he was ordained in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago. Dr. Chapman preached the ordination sermon. The Presbytery found him orthodox,—"sound in every particular," so his biographer writes. His sobriquet, the Baseball Evangelist, came from his picturesque career before his conversion as a member of the Chicago

baseball team under the management of the famous "Babe" Anson. The best thing that Sunday does for religion no doubt is to translate the Gospel to fit a man's every-day needs. He is particularly successful with young men who need a kind of galvanic religious current to steady and direct them. The success of his campaigns is largely due to the business perspicuity with which they are managed. Several of the evangelist's sermons are included in the book, and it is profusely illustrated with photographs of Billy Sunday, his life and work.

There is much of interest to readers of any nationality in Katharine Tynan's "Twenty-five Years: Reminiscences."⁵ It

is, however, first and last a book for Irishmen of the Parnell times, written as intimately as a diary, with not much literary form, but with a directness and naturalness that is charming. The old agitator Parnell becomes a strangely real person when one reads these pages of Miss Tynan's. She quite evidently not only loved, but revered Parnell, and regarded him as the personification of right and justice, although she admits "there may have been some honest among the anti-Parnellites." Besides the memorabilia of the Parnell and Land League campaign, there are chapters on the Rossettis and the Maynells, and delicious anecdotes of William Morris, Cardinal Newman, Lord Russell of Killowen, Oscar Wilde, W. B. Yeats, Tim Healy and other "incurable Irishmen."

Sir Charles Tupper has been called the oldest living statesman in the world. Now in his ninety-

¹ George Hamilton Perkins, Commodore, U. S. N., His Life and Letters. By Carroll Storrs Alden. Houghton, Mifflin. 302 pp., ill. \$1.50.

² Landmarks of a Lawyer's Lifetime. By Theron G. Strong. Dodd, Mead. 552 pp. \$2.50.

³ Thomas Wentworth Higginson: The Story of His Life. By Mary Thacher Higginson. Houghton, Mifflin. 435 pp., ill. \$3.

⁴ The Real Billy Sunday. By Elijah P. Brown. Revell Company. 285 pp. \$1.15.

⁵ Twenty-five Years: Reminiscences. By Katharine Tynan. New York: The Devin-Adair Company. 405 pp., ill. \$3.



"BILLY" SUNDAY IN ACTION—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

third year, this sharer with the late Lord Strathcona and the grand old man of Canadian politics, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the making of the Dominion, has just completed his "Recollections of Sixty Years."¹ Sir Charles represented a Nova Scotia constituency in the Dominion Parliament for thirty-one years. He was Premier of the Province at the time of Confederation in 1867, and has held almost every portfolio in the Dominion Ministry, besides serving his country on more than one important foreign mission. Sir Charles has always been a strong party man, a Conservative in point of view. He was the chief lieutenant of Sir John Macdonald. In short, his name as a statesman has been written large over Canada since 1860. In his reminiscences he tells the whole story of Canadian nationhood.

"Forty Years Of It"² is the rather unconventional title of Mr. Brand Whitlock's reminiscences of an exceedingly interesting period in the development of mid-western democracy. Mr. Whitlock, as our readers will recall, besides being the writer of many interesting stories, served for several terms as Mayor of the City of Toledo, Ohio,—the successor of "Golden Rule" Jones. But long before that period of public service began, Mr. Whitlock had become deeply interested in the progressive movement as it developed in the Middle West, through his close association with Governor Altgeld of Illinois, Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, Representative Frank Hurd, and other radicals of their type. It is through the pictures it gives of these men that "Forty Years Of It" makes its strongest appeal. The author's portrayal of the personal traits of these men and of the ideals that they strove to realize gives a new and vital meaning to the whole movement with which they were each in his own way identified.

Another of Mary King Waddington's highly interesting volumes of reminiscences entitled "My First Years as a Frenchwoman,"³ that is, covering

¹ *Recollections of Sixty Years.* By Sir Charles Tupper. New York: Cassell.

² *Forty Years Of It.* By Brand Whitlock. Appleton. 374 pp. \$1.50.

³ *My First Years as a Frenchwoman.* By Mary King Waddington. Scribners. 278 pp., ill. \$2.50.

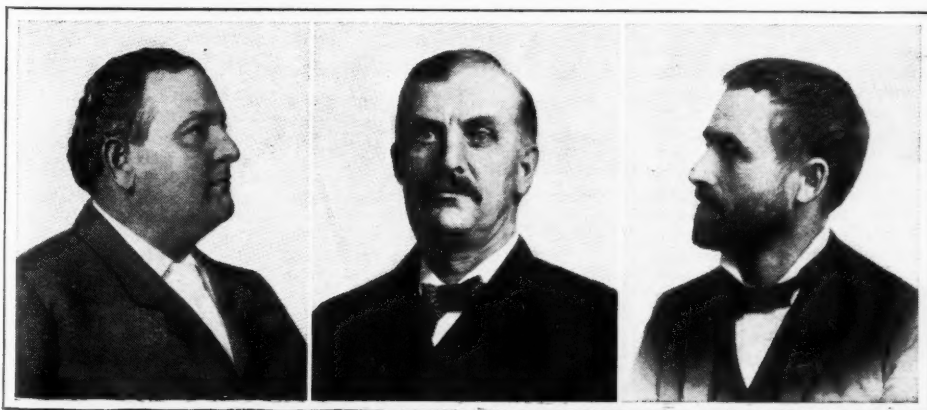


Photograph by George T. Wadlis, Vancouver

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, THE OLDEST LIVING STATESMAN

(This veteran of Canadian politics has just written his "Recollections of Sixty Years")

the years from 1876 to 1879, is full of anecdote, personality, and descriptions of famous historical situations in France immediately after the war with Germany. It is seldom that the wife of a diplomat has so thoroughly identified herself, and so rapidly, with the life of a new country and people, as did Madame Waddington with France and the French. "I wonder," she asks in conclusion, "if France has learned or gained very much in its forty years as a Republic?"



TOM JOHNSON

"GOLDEN RULE" JONES

JOHN P. ALTGELD

THREE EMINENT PIONEER RADICALS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

(The three chief characters of Mr. Brand Whitlock's interesting book of reminiscences, "Forty Years Of It")

FAR-OFF LANDS AND TRAVEL

COLOMBIA is "not an opera-bouffe country nor a country all of jungles, fevers, wild beasts and savage Indians, where one is exposed to death instant. No, it is rather an ordinary flesh and blood country, of happy and unhappy homes and families, and of daily business routine." It is, moreover, "a country of splendid and almost virgin natural resources," filled "not with slaves, but with free men striving along various lines for national improvement." In these words from his preface, Mr. Phanor James Eder, a native Colombian, sets forth his point of view and his plan for the book on "Colombia" which he has recently completed for the South American series, which Unwin, of London, is bringing out.¹ There is a calmness and comprehensiveness about Mr. Eder's treatment of Colombia and the Colombians that make his book very satisfactory to the general reader. He sees the economic backwardness of the great country in which his family were pioneers, but does not hesitate to set it forth frankly. He discusses, on the other hand, as freely the points with regard to which his people have been misunderstood and in which they deserve to be regarded in a higher light. In spite of the skepticism engendered by her past, he says, clear-sighted men "with a colder and firmer grasp of realities than the former prophets enthusiastically assert that Colombia is now entering on a new epoch, an era of peace and active development."

Most books and most people when they speak of India are concerned almost exclusively with its differences from the rest of the world. Everything that is strange in its people and their habits and customs is explained and held up for wonderment. At last, however, we have a book on India to the author of which these matters count for nothing. H. Fielding-Hall (author of "The Soul of a People" and other works which have been noticed in these pages) is concerned "with the humanity which India shares with the rest of the world, the hearts that beat always the same under whatever skin, the ideals that can never be choked by no matter what customs or religions." India sees life through different windows than the rest of the world, but "her eyes are as our eyes and she has the same desires as we have." Regarded in this light, Mr. Fielding-Hall's discussion of "India Irredenta," which he has entitled "The Passing of Empire,"² becomes a very useful contribution to the litera-

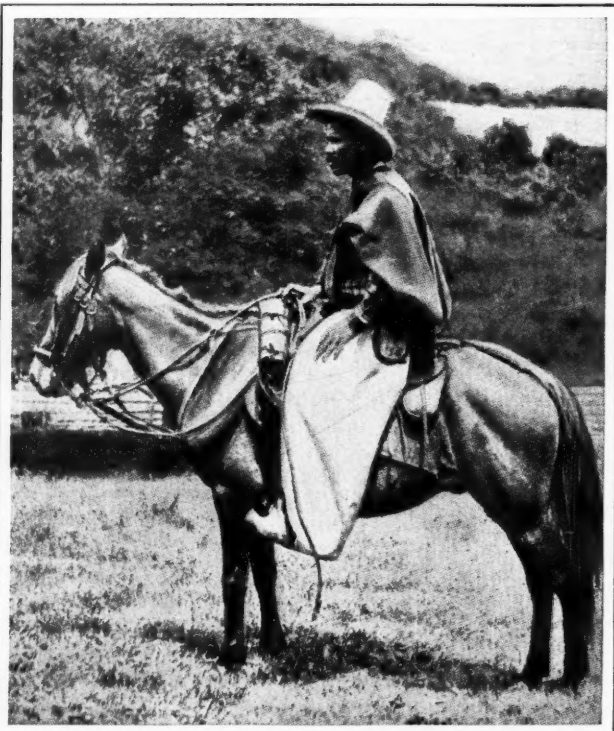
ture about Great Britain's vast Asiatic possession.

One of those very thorough descriptive books of travel which exhausts the subject, and in an authoritative way, is "With the Russians in Mongolia,"³ by H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough, of the Chinese Postal Service, and R. B. Otter-Barry, with a preface by Sir Claude Macdonald, former British Minister to Peking and Tokyo. The volume is illustrated and the cover is embellished with a legend in Mongolian characters forming the title the "New Mirror," the Mongolian monthly newspaper published last year at Urga, under Russian auspices.

Not only those very few Americans who have traveled in the Dutch East Indies or ever will make such a trip, but the general reader who is interested in strange, backward peoples coming into forcible contact with modern civilization, will find good reading in Mr. Arthur S. Walcott's book of "Java and Her Neighbors."⁴ The Dutch East Indies, which Mr. Walcott soon begins to call by the graceful Dutch name of Insulinde, despite their exceptional natural attractions, are perhaps the least known part of the civilized world to-day. Their history is a closed book. Therefore Mr.

³ With the Russians in Mongolia. By H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough and R. B. Otter-Barry. Lane. 344 pp., ill. \$4.50.

⁴ Java and Her Neighbors. By Arthur S. Walcott. Putnam. 344 pp., ill. \$2.50.



A COLOMBIAN COWBOY

(From an illustration in Mr. Phanor James Eder's book, "Colombia")

¹ Colombia. By Phanor James Eder. London: Unwin (Scribner). 312 pp., ill. \$3.

² The Passing of Empire. By H. Fielding-Hall. Macmillan. 307 pp. \$2.50.

Walcott gives a sketch of the early history of the islands, their discovery and dominance by European powers, and their present condition under the Dutch, as a preface to his story of three months' wanderings in Java, Sumatra, the Celebes and the Moluccas, with interesting incidents and bits of description to enliven his story.

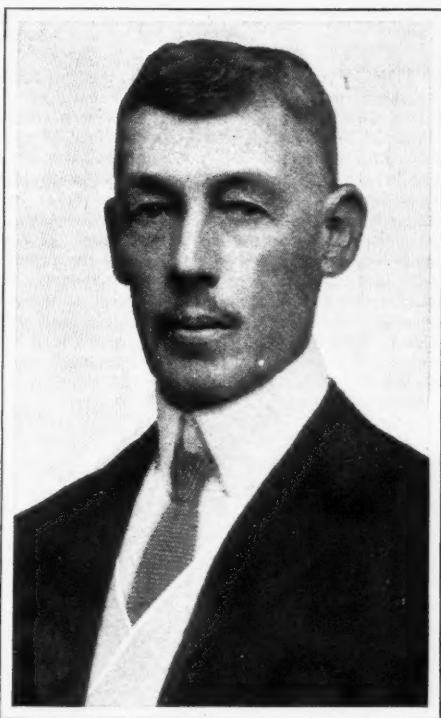
A lifelong experience with foreign missions and missionaries, Mr. W. F. Oldham tells us, has given him the basis of a series of lectures on "India, Malaysia, and the Philippines,"¹ originally delivered before Syracuse University early last year, and later put into book form.

A new work on "Egypt in Transition,"² which has been spoken of by Lord Cromer as "a lively and trustworthy account of present affairs in the valley of the Nile," by Sidney Low, is the result of long residence in Egypt. Mr. Low, in a pleasant, colorful style, starts with the Sudan and follows the course of the Nile to the Mediterranean, commenting, as he goes, on the political and social conditions of the country and the people. The work is illustrated by portraits of various eminent Britons who have assisted in Egypt's regeneration, that of Lord Cromer serving as a frontispiece.



WU TINGFANG'S SUGGESTION FOR A REFORMED CHINESE DRESS

(From his book, "America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat")



SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, THE FAMOUS BRITISH ENGINEER

(Sir William has been called "The Reclaimer of the Garden of Eden," because of his irrigation and other work in Mesopotamia. This portrait appears in Sidney Low's new book "Egypt in Transition," in which also Sir William has played a prominent part)

"Out of Egypt,"³ by M. Elizabeth Crouse, illustrated by photographs, is the same sort of a book treated in a more conversational way, with some interesting bits of history summoned back from the past as a background for present conditions.

A series of keen observations on America, as seen through the spectacles of an Oriental diplomat, have been given us by Wu Tingfang, former Chinese Minister to the United States.⁴ Dr. Wu, who, while he was at Washington, was the joy of our capital city, says we are one of the best governed nations on earth. Nevertheless, he does not hesitate to object to certain features of American life, among which he includes stock-watering, hobble-skirts, long hatpins, our system of education and our eternal hustle. Dr. Wu, it will be remembered, was recently Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice for the new Chinese Republic.

Among the other recent books of travel and description the following deserve mention: "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard," by Elizabeth Cooper (Stokes); "By Nippon's Lotus Ponds: Pen Pictures of Real Japan," by Matthias Klein (Revell).

¹ India, Malaysia, and the Philippines. By W. F. Oldham. Eaton & Mains. 299 pp. \$1.

² Egypt in Transition. By Sidney Low. Macmillan. 316 pp., ill. \$2.50.

³ Out of Egypt. By M. Elizabeth Crouse. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 239 pp., ill. \$1.50.

⁴ America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat. By Wu Tingfang. Stokes. 287 pp., ill. \$1.60.

NEW FOOTNOTES TO HISTORY

A LARGE two-volume work on the "Spanish Archives of New Mexico,"¹ now made available in English for the first time, has been edited by Ralph Emerson Twitchell, of the New Mexico Bar. This valuable historical material has been compiled and chronologically arranged with historical, genealogical, geographical and other annotations by authority of the state itself. Among the periods and facts are the expeditions of Coronado, of Cabeza de Vaca, as well as the famous Oñate journals, the Marcos de Niza papers, and the chronicles of Espejo. There are a number of quaint, interesting and hitherto unpublished portraits of Spanish viceroys of Mexico. The dates covered are from 1528 to the time of the occupation of New Mexico by American troops in the year 1846.

Historical literary works treating of a definite period intensively of recent publication and which deserve mention include: "English Drama of the Restoration and the Eighteenth Century,"² by George Henry Nettleton (Macmillan).

A brief account, in non-technical language, of the topography and monuments of ancient Athens, as well as an introduction to the study of archeology and history, is Dr. Charles Heald Weller's "Athens and Its Monuments,"³ copiously illustrated.

Another book of the same travel and archeological value, as well as useful from the standpoint of the history of art, is Dr. Percy Gardner's "The Principles of Greek Art,"⁴ also illustrated.

"Ancient Egypt"⁵ is not exactly a book, but more of a periodical devoted to informing the world upon the subject of our advance in knowledge concerning the ancient kingdom of the Pharaohs. It is illustrated adequately. It aims to give accounts of excavations, descriptions of "finds," reviews of books on Egypt, and summaries appearing in foreign periodicals on the subject.

¹ The Spanish Archives of New Mexico. 2 volumes. By Ralph Emerson Twitchell. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press. 1208 pp., ill.

² English Drama of the Restoration and the Eighteenth Century. By George Henry Nettleton. Macmillan. 366 pp. \$1.50.

³ Athens and Its Monuments. By Charles Heald Weller. Macmillan. 412 pp., ill. \$4.

⁴ The Principles of Greek Art. By Percy Gardner. Macmillan. 352 pp., ill. \$2.25.

⁵ Ancient Egypt. Edited by Flinders Petrie. Macmillan. 48 pp., ill. 25 cents.

A new sort of text-book has been brought out in the Heath's Modern Language Series. Dr. M. Blakemore Evans, Professor of German at the Ohio State University, and Fräulein Elisabeth Merhaut, "Staatlich Geprüfte Lehrerin der Englischen und Deutschen Sprache," at Leipzig, Germany, have compiled and edited "A Character Sketch of Germany" ("Ein Charakterbild von Deutschland"). The aim is to present a picture of modern Imperial Germany by a series of readings in the German language from eminent German authors and upon subjects which will show the character of the country and the German people.

A very handsomely illustrated "History of Art"⁷

(*Historia del Arte*) in the Spanish language has been brought out by the well-known Barcelona publishing firm of Salvat. In 536 pages is given a running story, with copious illustrations, many of them in color, of art from the days of early Egypt to the pre-Columbian America. The publishers intend to follow this up with two other volumes on subsequent art history.



THE DUKE OF ALBUQUERQUE, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE EARLIER MEXICAN VICEROYS

(An illustration from "The Spanish Archives of New Mexico")

A complete history of the scope and results of judicial control over legislation in the United States, written from the standpoint of the thorough scholar and approaching the character of a text-book for extended reference, is Charles Grove Haines's work, "The American Doctrine of Judicial Supremacy."⁸ Professor Haines is at present at the head of

the Political Science Department in Whitman College.

Professor A. L. Guérard's fine study of "French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century"⁹ is the survey of a scholar. The author's analysis of the French temperament, his sense of the dramatic, and his fine sympathy makes this an unusually impressive volume. The final chapters discuss the general social development of the nineteenth-century France and its educational, religious, and moral tendencies.

⁶ A Character Sketch of Germany. Compiled and edited by M. Blakemore Evans and Elisabeth Merhaut. Heath. 237 pp., ill. \$1.

⁷ History of Art. By J. Pijoan. Barcelona: Salvat. 536 pp., ill. \$4.25.

⁸ American Doctrine of Judicial Supremacy. By Charles Grove Haines. Macmillan. 365 pp. \$2.

⁹ French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century. By Albert Léon Guérard. Century. 312 pp. \$3.

RURAL EDUCATION AND THE GARDEN

THOSE of us who have a lingering sentiment for the schoolhouse by the road—the little red schoolhouse, or the still older log one—should go and look upon it once more, for this crude, unsanitary home of rural education is disappearing rapidly under the persistent demand for better facilities for education in the rural districts. In the past we have been so sure that, in this country, we possessed a genius for education that we have largely permitted education to run itself. Recently, however, we have lavished money and skill in the upbuilding of city and town schools, and to-day the problem uppermost in the minds of educators is the welfare of the rural schools, which are far behind the town schools in efficiency and equipment. A most instructive and readable book, "Better Rural Schools,"¹ has been prepared by Mr. George Herbert Betts, whose educational work is widely known, and Otis Earle Hall, County Superintendent of Schools in Montgomery County, Indiana. In a chart which accompanies this work is shown the new center correlation in the rural school curriculum that springs from the soil of home interests and activities—the central trunk of Nature Study, Agriculture and Home Economics. From this main body of education branch the various courses of practical and of higher education.

"Rural Life and Education,"² a Riverside textbook, prepared by Ellwood P. Cubberly, Professor of Education at Leland Stanford University, fur-

ther emphasizes the necessity for the reorganization of the country school. It is divided into two sections: "The Rural Life Problem," and "The Rural School Problem." The author considers the very great changes in rural life since the beginning of our national development and the effect of these changes on our institutions. Our national development he divides into four periods: the first, up to 1830, that of subsistence farming; the second period, 1830-60, a period given over to the rise of commerce and manufacturing; the third period that of expansion, inventions, and development, which brings us up to 1890; the fourth period, from 1890 onwards, and which is bringing about, among other changes, the urbanization of rural life, intensive farming, new rural social organization, and the reconstruction of the rural school.

Recent contributions to the already large list of books on gardening and horticulture are the first volume of Professor L. H. Bailey's "Standard Encyclopedia of Horticulture" (Macmillan), a splendidly illustrated work of fruit and vegetable growing for the amateur; "The Back Yard Farmer," by J. Willard Bolte (Chicago: Forbes & Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Krehm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Commuter's Garden," edited by Walter B. Hayward (Crowell); and "Harper's Book for Young Gardeners," by A. Hyatt Verrill (Harpers). These are all illustrated adequately.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION AND SOCIETY

MR. WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, whose books, "Socialism As It Is" and "The Larger Aspects of Socialism," are among the best expositions of the more recent phases of the subject, has contributed to the series another volume, entitled, "Progressivism—And After."³ In this, as in his earlier volumes, Mr. Walling shows an unusual ability to take a non-partisan attitude in the discussion of matters concerning which he, as a Socialist, has intense convictions. His survey of the progressive movement of our day, apart from the growth of Socialism as such, is, on the whole, so fair and frankly conceived that it can hardly be regarded merely as a piece of socialistic propaganda. Equally interesting will be found Mr. Walling's characterizations of leaders like Roosevelt and Wilson in their relation to the general movement.

Mr. Thorstein Veblen, author of "The Theory of the Leisure Class," has written a suggestive essay on "The Instinct of Workmanship and the State of the Industrial Arts."⁴ The nature of the subject-matter of the essay is indicated by the chapter headings: "Contamination of Instincts

in Primitive Technology," "The Savage State of the Industrial Arts," "The Technology of the Predatory Culture," "Ownership and the Competitive System," "The Era of Handicraft" and "The Machine Industry."

A useful little book on "The Industrial Situation"⁵ has been prepared under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches in America by Professor Frank Tracy Carlton, of Albion College. In this work Dr. Carlton gives a survey of conditions as they existed prior to the era of modern industrialism and treats the economic and industrial developments of our own time in a concise and enlightening way, giving brief expositions of such topics as "Women and Children in Industry," "Industry and the School System," "Scientific Management," "Looking for Jobs," "Labor Organizations," and various other phases of the present situation.

Mr. Robert Hunter's volume on "Violence and the Labor Movement"⁶ brings out in sharp outline the differences between the actuating principles of the anarchistic groups of Europe and those of the modern Socialists. As an appeal to the Socialists themselves and an argument in favor of political action as opposed to other forms of violence, it formulates the lessons of experience in the most effective way.

¹ Better Rural Schools. By George Herbert Betts and Otis Earle Hall. Bobbs-Merrill. 512 pp. \$1.25.

² Rural Life and Education. By Ellwood Cubberly. Houghton, Mifflin. 367 pp. \$1.50.

³ Progressiveness—And After. Dr. William English Walling. Macmillan. 406 pp. \$1.50.

⁴ The Instinct of Workmanship and the State of the Industrial Arts. By Thorstein Veblen. Macmillan. 355 pp. \$1.50.

⁵ The Industrial Situation. By Frank Tracy Carlton Revell. 159 pp. 75 cents.

⁶ Violence and the Labor Movement. By Robert Hunter. Macmillan. 388 pp. \$1.50.

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

ARE BOND PURCHASES NOW OPPORTUNE?

POSSIBLY the question which heads this article is the most important one of a financial nature at the present time. The study of commercial and financial history indicates, if not a complete cyclical theory of price changes, at least the fact that prices of commodities, stocks, and bonds do move largely in cycles. There has been a long declining swing in bond prices and an upward swing in commodities. Is the movement about to be reversed? Are we at the beginning of a period of continued improvement in the bond market?

To answer these questions is less simple than to ask them. But recent events and tendencies are significant. Last month in this column the advantages and popularity of short-term notes were fully recounted. For a number of years past it has seemed as if corporations would never again be able to sell anything but short-lived notes, so difficult did they find it to sell long-term bonds at other than almost ruinously low prices. All manner of gloomy forebodings attended the constant repetition of one-, two-, and three-year-note issues, an apparent deferring, so it seemed, of the evil day.

In December, 1913, and to nearly the same extent in July of the same year, bond prices struck as low a pitch as in the panic of 1907, and far lower than in the little panic of 1901. The highest-grade railroad bonds, legal for savings-bank investment, sold to yield 4.60 per cent. in several cases, where but a few years before such bonds could not be had to return more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The first-mortgage bonds of the strongest industrial companies (manufacturing, merchandising, etc.) sold on a 6-per-cent. basis, and all investment precedents appeared to be set at naught by the extraordinarily high yields which public-utility bonds afforded.

For several reasons bonds had been declining since 1908-9. Primarily the heavy demands upon capital for wars, new industries, unrestrained expenditures for unproductive purposes, and individual extravagance and luxuries drove up the rate of

interest which borrowers had to pay and consequently depressed prices of old securities. Back of these evident causes the theorists maintain that an unprecedented increase in the production of gold had lowered the purchasing power of a given unit of gold. In the year 1913 less fundamental factors were at work, such as the fear of general European war, unsettlement because of a change in administration in this country, with a consequent reduction of the tariff, and finally the fear so widespread last June and July that we might be entering a real financial panic or at least a depression.

We did pass the peak of a sort of silent panic last July. Fortunately the European skies wholly cleared and a new tariff law brought no immediate disaster. Moreover, trade throughout the world had slackened and released vast quantities of both capital and money for investment. Gold production stopped increasing as fast as before, and it became evident that if the bidding up of interest rates went much farther the breaking point would be reached. The saying that no tree can grow quite to Heaven applies to the financial world. In other words, the end of a cycle seemed to be at hand.

The highest-grade bonds had suffered the worst fall, relatively, and they were first to recover. Bonds of cities and municipalities had long been abnormally low. City after city had literally been unable to sell bonds at any price. In certain respects the breaking point had been most nearly reached in civic finance. Some cities had been reduced to asking help to market their obligations from department stores and newspapers. Others depended upon the generosity of one man. The tree had almost grown to Heaven, and only a slight happening was needed to check it.

The new federal income tax exempted municipal bonds from taxation, and this little fillip was just enough to turn the tide. Investors suddenly began to realize that city and town bonds were wonderfully good securities and were selling unusually low. Then

came a sale of \$51,000,000 New York State bonds, the largest amount ever put out at one issue, and the price received was 106.077, or an income basis of 4.208 per cent., as compared with 4.87 per cent. for an issue of eight-months' notes the preceding June. If prevailing prices for other issues of New York State bonds had been the criterion, a bid of 104 or 105 would have taken the new issue, but imperceptibly sentiment had been growing better.

Since January 1, 1914, the bond market has been improving, transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange up to April 7 having been nearly \$75,000,000 more than in the same period in 1913. Not that there have been no downs as well as ups. The enthusiastic rise in January and early February did not keep up at the same pace in March,¹ but late in that month a large issue of Norfolk & Western equipment trust certificates were sold on a 4.50-per-cent. basis, although last summer the best securities of this class could be had to yield nearly 5 per cent. At this writing (April 7) the New York State bonds brought out at 106.077 are selling at 109.25.

The great railroad corporations which put out such large note issues in the last few years evidently believed they would be able to replace them when due with bonds at better terms. The Great Northern, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Burlington, St. Paul, Southern, Erie, and others have made or are making plans for huge blanket mortgages, running as high as a billion dollars, to take up gradually and replace their many complicated smaller issues now outstanding. Primarily to simplify and standardize, the purpose is secondarily to sell bonds at lower rates of interest. The borrower who offers

a uniform, well-known security, instead of first this and then that, is sure to fare best.

"If a company has any credit," says George B. Caldwell, president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, "such mortgage bonds under clearly drafted measures as to the purposes for which they are issued, should net far better prices than any attempts to use miscellaneous forms of security issues which have nothing to commend them but the small aggregate amount of the mortgage or indenture covering their issue."

Nor will the high returns on public-utility securities continue. The returns have been high largely because the business is a new one. "Among ten average investors in corporate securities, perhaps not over one, certainly not over two, have as yet invested at all in electrical securities," was the recent statement of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, in addressing a convention of the country's electrical interests. "It is not easy for you, perhaps, to realize how very recently it is that the whole field of your business has reached a point where an investor might fairly feel that he was not entering a field of experimentation."

"But the time has now come," Mr. Vanderlip went on to say, "when no man with capital to invest can longer hold back from the study of public-utility securities. It has ceased to be a business of small units, and the tendency is markedly in the direction of great capital issues, which shall have at all times a broad market."

Without making predictions, it may be urged upon the thoughtful investor that many circumstances combine to suggest this as a favorable time to purchase long-term bonds.

TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. 540. TELEPHONE BONDS AND GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

In the matter of my telephone bonds, about which I have had some previous correspondence with you (the issue of one of the Bell subsidiaries operating in the West), something has come up which may be new. Recently I consulted with a banker in regard to them, and in substance, the situation was put in this way: "We feel that the bonds are perfectly safe now, but suppose the Bell sell out to the Federal Government? How could we hold them to their guarantee? They might keep on paying interest until their working plant had been turned over to the Government, distribute the proceeds to their shareholders, and then leave the bondholders the security, on which they are based, namely, the buildings, a lot of useless conduits, and rusty wires. What chance would we have to fight? Surely a lot of expense, and a doubtful outcome." As a result I have cashed my bonds.

We are constrained to comment upon the course you have taken, because the suggestions

upon which you appear to have acted are among the most unusual that have come to our attention as illustrating the great confusion of thought among many holders of telephone securities about what might happen, if the Government were to take over this great public utility. That such suggestions should have come from a banker is astonishing. We think you must have misunderstood. For it would be impossible for the company to do as he suggests. To show,—shall we say the absurdity,—of it, it is necessary only to remind you that the bondholders are the creditors of the company with claims that would have

¹ Much of the hesitancy in both the stock and bond markets in February, March, and early April was due to the importance which the financial community had attached to the postponed decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the railroad freight-rate case.

to be satisfied first of all out of the proceeds of the sale of the property; and that the shareholders, who are the partners, or proprietors, could come in only for the residue, if there were any. It is inconceivable that, in a case of this kind, the Government would fail to recognize the bondholders' claims in full. To do otherwise would be repudiation. But aside from this, it is pretty generally believed that behind the outstanding securities of the companies in the Bell system there are assets at least sufficient to cover them, dollar for dollar. It has been repeatedly, and very confidently, asserted by President Vail, of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, as an established fact that "the property is well worth more than the market price of its securities,"—that friendly and unfriendly appraisals of the various properties have been made, and that in no instance has the appraised value been placed below the book value. And it is pertinent to point out also that the principal Congressional advocate of government ownership is on record as follows:

"Be it said for the Bell system that it is the one great corporation in our country that has not issued tons of counterfeit capital. Its stock and bonds to-day represent the actual contributions of its shareholders in money to a great common enterprise, and we will not have that unfortunate circumstance to deal with in the valuation of their properties."

NO. 541. AMERICAN WATER WORKS & GUARANTEE REORGANIZATION

Can you give me some advice on the American Water Works & Guarantee Company's stock? I presume you have seen the reorganization plan. I hardly know what to do about it, but am under the impression that about the best thing is to pay the \$35 assessment. The first preferred stock that I get seems likely to be in position to pay dividends from the start, and eventually I may get dividends on the participating preferred. If I pay only the \$5 assessment, I get in return for my old stock only one-half of its par value in participating stock. If I pay nothing, I lose all; and if I sell I lose nearly all. The \$35 per share assessment is pretty heavy, but it looks to me that it is the only way I can save my investment. What is your opinion?

Our analysis of the plan of reorganization has led us to the same conclusion you appear to have reached. We believe that those holders of the old preferred stock, who can afford to do so, will be better off in the end if they pay the \$35 assessment and take in exchange for their shares the new first preferred and participating preferred shares. It seems to us to be extremely likely that the new first preferred can pay dividends practically from the start of the reorganized company, and if the expectations of the new officers are realized, we should not be surprised to see the new participating preferred stock go on a dividend basis within a reasonably short time. Of course, it is not possible to make an accurate forecast of the future of the new company, but as we see the situation it appears to us as though there is a good chance for the holders of the old preferred stock to save their investments by paying the larger assessment.

NO. 542. COMMENT ON MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

I would like to ask your opinion of the following stocks: Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred, Erie first preferred, Baltimore & Ohio common, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Atchison common, and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing common. Which four would

you consider best for investment under existing conditions?

Our preference would be for St. Paul common, Southern Pacific, Atchison common, and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing. There is a good deal of disposition to regard the present New York Central dividend as a trifle "shaky," and we think, also, that in view of the present railroad situation Baltimore & Ohio common might require considerable attention. Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred is in an uncertain position at the present time. In fact, it is being rather freely predicted that the directors of this road may decide before long to omit the dividend on the stock until conditions in the road's territory take a turn for the better. The impression that such action may be taken has gained ground considerably since the Colorado & Southern omitted its first and second preferred dividends. Erie first preferred is, as you doubtless know, not a dividend paying stock, and is, therefore, wholly speculative. As such, however, it seems to have a good many friends, who look upon it as more or less promising "for a pull." Surplus earnings of the road, available for dividends last year,—that is, the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913,—were equivalent to nearly 14 per cent. on the outstanding first preferred.

NO. 543. EIGHT PER CENT. ON YOUR MONEY

Is it true that 8 per cent. on investments in the West is as conservative a rate of interest as 5 per cent. in New England or the East?

We do not so consider it. As a matter of fact, we believe that, in the selection of an 8 per cent. investment of any kind, no matter in what part of the country it may have its genesis, requires a great deal of careful discrimination,—more than the average investor is in position to exercise. There are, of course, a good many people who can make their money earn as high a rate of interest as that, but they cannot do so safely without having intimate personal knowledge of the securities in which they invest. You have to consider that an investment which yields 8 per cent. to the purchaser, particularly an investment of the mortgage type, must be one on which the obligor pays certainly as much as 10 per cent., and in many cases more than that. There is, moreover, scarcely a section of the country to-day in which it is not possible for the man with the right kind of security to offer, whether it be city property or farm land, to borrow at a lower rate than 10 per cent.

NO. 544. SERIAL BONDS

Will you kindly tell me what is meant by "serial bonds"? Are they better than other kinds of bonds?

Serial bonds are those whose principal is paid off in instalments, usually annual, or semi-annual. Among the most common types issued in this way are equipment bonds, municipal bonds, and real estate bonds. Many people have a strong preference for this form of investment. The underlying security for such bonds is not affected and does not change during the life of the entire issue, granting, of course, that the property is properly maintained and that the necessary sums are set aside to take care of depreciation, etc. So it becomes apparent that, as the early series of the bonds are paid off, there is a corresponding increase in the relative security underlying the later series.